A

DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING

A particular ACCOUNT of each COUNTY,

WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES,	SOILS,	TOWNS,
CURIOSITIES,	FOSSILS,	PALACES,
SITUATION,	CAVERNS,	SEATS,
FIGURE,	PLANTS and MINERALS,	CORPORATIONS,
EXTENT,	AGRICULTURE,	MARKETS,
CLIMATE,	CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS,	FAIRS,
RIVERS,	CITIES,	MANUFACTURES,
LAKES,		TRADE,
MINERAL WATERS,		SIEGES,
		BATTLES,

AND THE

LIVES of the illuſtrious MEN each COUNTY has produced.

Embelliſhed with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,

OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;

THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;

AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Beſides a Variety of CUTS of

URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

VOL. IX.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

A DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

SUFFOLK.

FOUR miles to the weſt by north of Blithburg is HALESWORTH, a well built town, ſituated on the borders of the river Blith, which has lately been made navigable up to this town, which is at the diſtance of ninety-ſeven miles from London. It is an ancient, populous place, with a very neat church, and a charity-ſchool. It has a conſiderable weekly market on Thurſdays, to which are brought great quantities of linen yarn, ſpun in this town and its neighbourhood; and it has a good fair on the 18th of October, for lean cattle.

Fourteen miles to the north by eaſt of Blithburgh is LEOSTOFF, LAYSTOFF, or LOWESTOFF, which is a conſiderable town, ſtanding

near the ſea, at the diſtance of one hundred and twelve miles north-eaſt of London. It is pretty well built, and the chief ſtreet is paved throughout. The church, which is ſituated near a mile from the town, is a good building; but for the eaſe of the inhabitants there is a chapel in the town. The neſs, or promontory, below the north end of the town, is, ſince the waſhing away of Eaſton-neſs, the moſt eaſtern point of land in Great-Britain. The chief employment here is fiſhing, particularly in North-Sea cod, herrings, mackarels, and ſprats; and the inhabitants formerly contended with Yarmouth, for the right of catching herrings to the north of Yarmouth bounds, in which they got the better, though they have no harbour of their own. This town being a part of the ancient demeſnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitahts are exempted from ſerving on juries, either at the aſſizes or ſeſſions. The market day is on Wedneſdays, and there are two annual fairs, held on May-day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen.

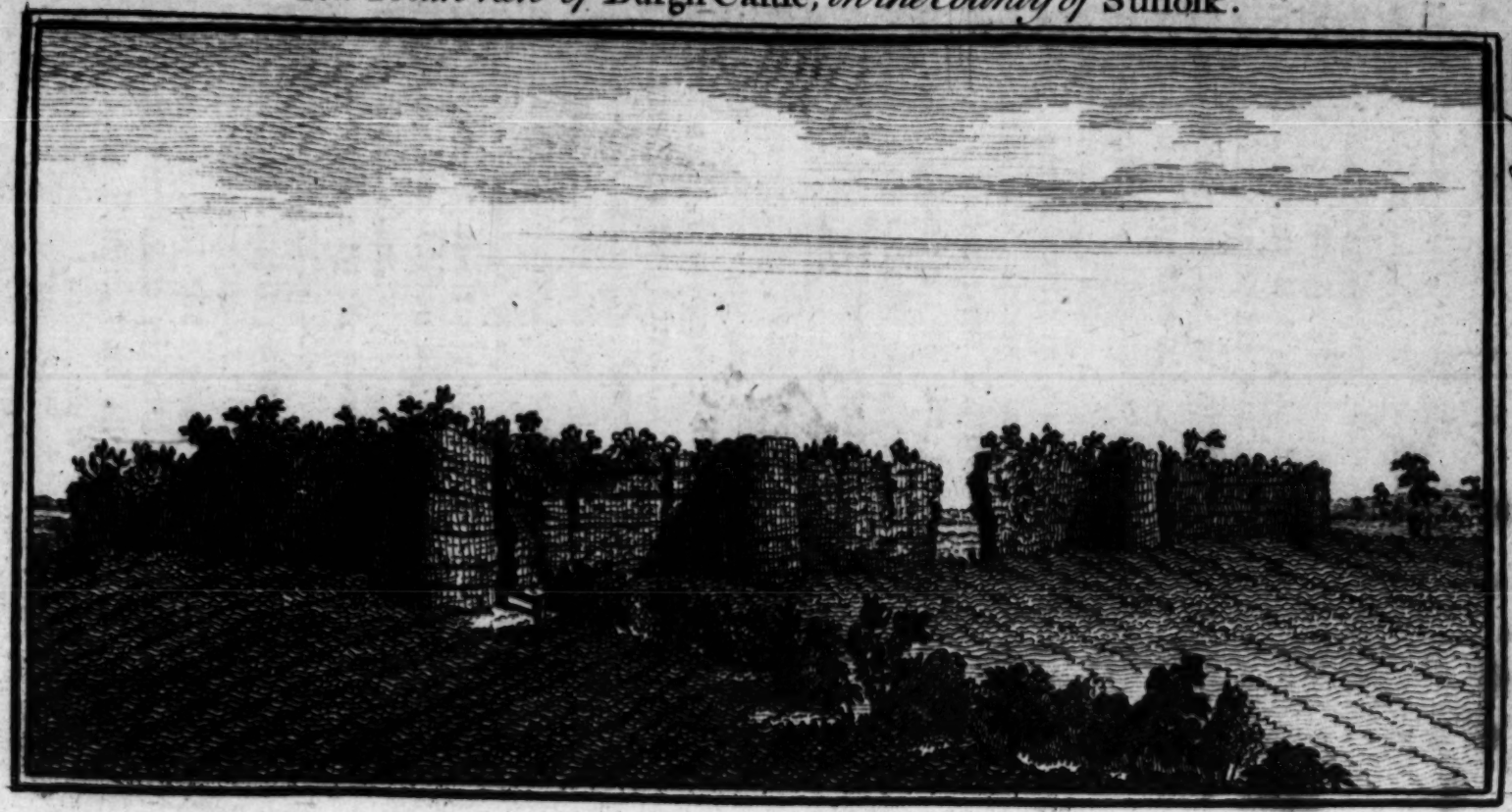
About a mile to the north of Leoſtoff is SOMERLITON, generally called SOMERLY, a village remarkable for a beautiful old ſeat, called the Hall, which anciently belonged to the Fitz-Oſberts, or Fitz-Oſbourns, but now is veſted in Thomas Allen, Bart.

Seven miles to the north by weſt of Leoſtoff is BURGH CASTLE, or CNOBERSBURGE, which was a conſiderable place in the time of the Romans, and is ſuppoſed to be one of the forts which they built on the river Garienus, or Yare, againſt the Saxon piracies. Ralph, the ſon of Roger de Burgh, held this caſtle by ſerjeantry, and after him, Gilbert de Weſehem. At laſt it was ſurrendered into the hands of king Henry the Third, who gave it, with all its appurtenances,

to

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South View of Burgh Caſtle, *in the County of* Suffolk.



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to the priory of Bromholm, in the county of Norfolk, which enjoyed it till the diſſolution, when queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts; but it now belongs, or did very lately, to Joſhua Smith, Eſq. This caſtle, of which we have given an engraved view, is in the form of a parellellogram. The length of the wall, on the eaſt ſide, is two hundred and twenty paces, and its breadth one hundred and twenty. The walls are ſtill ſtanding on the eaſt, north, and ſouth; and it is probable that it was never walled on the weſt, the river being there a ſufficient defence.

A little to the north of the caſtle, appear the ruins of a monaſtery, built by Furſeus, a Scotchman, about the year 636, which was improved both in buildings and revenues by king Anna.

HERRINGFLEET, a village four miles ſouth-eaſt of Burgh caſtle, had formerly a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Olave, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, by Robert Fitz-Oſbert. Its annual revenue was valued at the diſſolution at 49 l. 11 s. 7 d.

Eight miles to the ſouth-weſt of Leoſtoff is BECCLES, or BECKLES, a large, well built town, ſituated on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the river Waveny, one hundred and ſeven miles north-eaſt of London. The river is navigable beyond the town, and the chief ſtreets are well paved. The church is a noble ſtructure, and a great ornament to the town, as is alſo the ſteeple, which ſtands at ſome diſtance from the ſouth-eaſt corner of the chancel. On the ſouth part of the town are the ruins of another pariſh church, called Eadgate, which was taken down by order of queen Elizabeth. Here was alſo formerly the chapel of St. Peter, near the old market, a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, belonging to a ſmall hoſpital on the hill near the free-ſchool, and a chapel, or hermi-

tage, near the bridge over the Waveny, as there was formerly upon almoſt all the great bridges in England. Here are two free-ſchools, one erected by Sir John Leman, Knt. alderman of London, in the reign of James the Firſt, who endowed it with a hundred acres of land, for the ſupport of a maſter and uſher, to teach forty-eight boys writing and arithmetic. The other erected by Henry Falconberge, L. L. D. who died in this pariſh in 1713, and bequeathed an eſtate of 40 l. a year for the endowment of a grammar-ſchool; the maſter to be elected by the biſhop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles, for the time being. Here is a plentiful market on Saturdays, and three fairs; the firſt on Aſcenſion-day; the ſecond, which was granted by king John, to be held eight days, begins on the 29th of June; and the third is on the 21ſt of September. To this town belongs a common, which contains about fourteen hundred acres; and for the better preſervation and improvement of it, queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583, incorporated a body politic, by the name of the corporation of Beccles-fen, conſiſting of a portrieve, a ſteward, twelve capital, and twenty-four inferior common-council men, to regulate all matters relating to it.

Six miles to the weſt of Beccles is BUNGAY, a pleaſant town, ſeated on the ſouth of the river Waveny, which ſeparates this county from Norfolk, and is navigable for barges from Yarmouth hither. A great fire broke out here on the 1ſt of March, 1688, in a ſmall uninhabited houſe, which raged ſo furiouſly, that it conſumed the town, except one ſmall ſtreet; and the whole loſs was computed at 29,896 l. and upwards. But this terrible accident occaſioned the town to be rebuilt in a more regular and beautiful manner. St. Mary's church is a ſumptuous ſtructure,

ture, and with its fine ſteeple is a great ornament to the town; beſides this, there is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Between theſe two churches, appear the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Glanvile, and the counteſs Gundreda, his lady, to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin and the Holy Croſs. It was endowed by a great number of benefactors, whoſe gifts were confirmed by king Henry the Second. In the reign of king Edward the Firſt, here were a prioreſs and fifteen ſiſters, but at the diſſolution, not above eleven ſiſters, whoſe revenue was then valued at 62 l. 2 s. 1 d. per annum. Here was alſo a church dedicated to St. Thomas, which was impropriated to the nunnery. It was ſtanding and in uſe ſince the year 1500; but hath been ſo long down, that no man knows where it ſtood. Here are alſo the ruins of a very ſtrong caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. In the barons wars it was fortified, and made ſo ſtrong by Hugh Bigod, that he was wont to boaſt of it as impregnable; ſaying, in the wars of king Stephen, as is reported,

Were I in my caſtle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.

But notwithſtanding the confidence he placed in his caſtle, he was obliged to compound with king Henry the Second, by giving a large ſum of money, and ſufficient hoſtages, to ſave it from being demoliſhed. But afterwards, the earl ſiding with Richard, king Henry the Second's ſon, againſt his father, the king took from him his caſtles of Framlingham and Bungay. This caſtle was demoliſhed in the reign of Henry the Third.

Bungay has a good market on Thurſdays, well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions; and has alſo

two annual fairs, held on the 14th of May, for horſes and lean cattle, and on the 25th of September, for hogs and petty chapmen. The inhabitants of Bungay have the privilege of a common, which is almoſt encompaſſed by the river Waveny.

At METTINGHAM, a village about a mile and a half to the eaſt by ſouth of Bungay, was a caſtle, which, from its ruins, appears to have been of a conſiderable extent and ſtrength, though the gatehouſe, and ſome of the walls, are only left ſtanding, and of theſe we have given an engraved view. This caſtle was firſt built by John de Norwich, who obtained a licence from king Edward the Third to make a caſtle of his houſe, after which it paſſed through ſeveral hands. In this caſtle was a college or chantry, founded by Sir John de Norwich, knight, vice-admiral of England, and dedicated to God and the Bleſſed Virgin, which, at the diſſolution, had a revenue of 202 l. 7 s. 5 d. a year. It is now the property of Tobias Hunt, Eſq;

About three miles to the ſouth by weſt of Bungay is FLIXTON, which is famous for a nunnery founded there by Margery, the widow of Bartholomew de Creke, about the year 1258. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, and was of the order of St. Auſtin. The foundreſs gave the manor of Flixton to this houſe, which was diſſolved by a bull of pope Clement the Seventh in 1528. At the time of the diſſolution it had a prioreſs and ſix or ſeven nuns, with yearly revenues, which were then valued at only 23 l. 4 s. 1 d. per annum. At its diſſolution it was intended for cardinal Wolſey, but he declining in the king's favour, it was granted to John Taſburgh, whoſe deſcendants had long their ſeat at Flixton hall; but it is now veſted in Mr. Adair.

About

The North View of Mettingham Caſtle *and* College, *in the County of* Suffolk.

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About four miles to the ſouth-weſt of Flixton is MENDHAM, which is ſeated on the ſouth bank of the river Waveny, and had formerly a priory of Cluniac monks, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by William, the ſon of Roger de Huntingfield. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and rendered ſubordinate to Caſtle-acre in Norfolk.

Ten miles to the ſouth-weſt of Flixton is HOXNE, or HOXON, which gives name to the hundred; but is more remarkable for being the place where the Danes martyred Edmund, king of the Eaſt-Angles, in 870, for refuſing to renounce his faith in Chriſt, by binding him to a tree, and ſhooting him with arrows. His body was removed to St. Edmundſbury, and there interred. A chapel was built on the ſpot where he was ſlain, which was dedicated to him, and afterwards converted into a houſe of Benedictine monks, as a cell to Norwich. At the diſſolution its revenue was of the clear value of 18 l. 1 s. per annum. Here is a conſiderable fair for cattle, which annually begins on the 20th of November, St. Edmund's-day, and continues for a month.

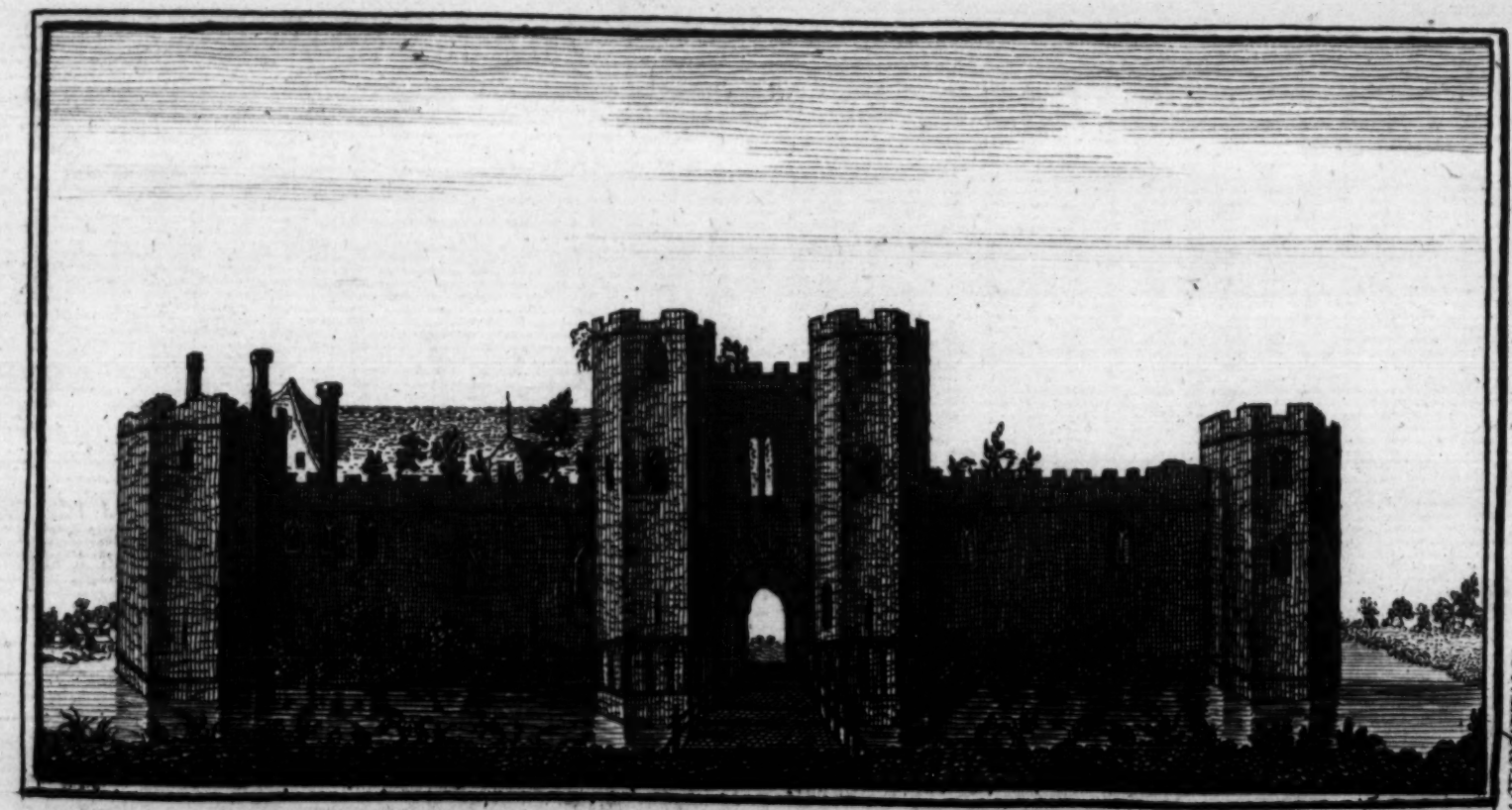
From hence a road extends four miles to EYE, or AYE, which is ſeated in a bottom, and is almoſt ſurrounded by a brook, which runs cloſe to the town, from whence it had its name, Aye ſignifying a brook. It is ſeated in the road from Ipſwich to Norwich, at the diſtance of ninety-two miles from London, and was incorporated by king John. It is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgeſſes, and twenty-four common-council men. It enjoys ſeveral privileges at preſent, but they were formerly much more extenſive, and ſends two members to parliament. The church is a large and handſome ſtructure, and the town is of late years much improved in its

buildings; but from its ſituation, the ſtreets are very dirty. Here are the ruinous walls of a caſtle, built by Robert Mallet, a Norman baron, who came in with the Conqueror, and obtained from him the lordſhip of Eye, with all its appendages; but he was deprived of the lordſhip by Henry the Firſt, who gave it to Stephen, earl of Bologne, afterwards king of England, who left it to his natural ſon; and he dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown. A part of the ancient manor now belongs to the right honourable Earl Cornwallis.

On the eaſt ſide of the town appear the ruins of a Benedictine monaſtery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the above Robert Mallet, who dedicated it to St. Peter. No ſooner were the foundations of this houſe laid, than it found conſiderable benefactors; and in the reign of king Stephen, all the benefactions were confirmed to this houſe, with a grievous curſe upon thoſe, who ſhould preſume to violate them. This was firſt an alien monaſtery, ſubordinate to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy, whoſe abbots, in token of their dominion, during the vacancy of a prior, uſed to place a porter at the gate, to be maintained out of the houſe, and who, at the inſtalment of the next prior, was to receive five ſhillings to buy him an ox; but it was made denizon by king Richard the Second, and ſo continued till the ſuppreſſion, when it had ten monks, whoſe annual revenues were valued at 161 l. 2 s. clear. Eye has a ſmall market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whitſun-Monday, for cattle and toys.

WINGFIELD, a village ſix miles north-eaſt of Eye, had a caſtle, which was a ſeat of the noble family that took their name from this village, before the Norman conqueſt. The ruins of this ſtructure, of which we have given a view, de-

note



The South View of Wingfield Castle, *in the County of* Suffolk.

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note its ancient grandeur. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard, Sir John Wingfield erected a college, about the year 1362, for a provoſt, or maſter, and ſeveral prieſts. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptiſt, and St. Andrew; and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 50 l. 3 s. 5 d. per annum.

Eight miles to the north-weſt of Eye is BUDDESDALE, or BOTESDALE, which is a corruption of its original name BOTULPHSDALE. It is ſeated in the road from St. Edmundſbury to Yarmouth, at the diſtance of eighty-one miles from London, and is a long thoroughfare town, but a ſtraggling, mean, dirty place, it ſtanding low in a dale or valley. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon; the maſter and uſher of which are to be elected out of Bennet college, Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated; and in that college he founded ſix ſcholarſhips for ſtudents educated in the above ſchool. At the eaſt end of the ſchool-houſe was formerly a chantry, founded by John Sheriff, for the benefit of his and his wife's ſouls. This town has a poor market on Thurſdays, and two fairs; one held on the eve and day of St. Botulph, that is, on the 17th and 18th of May, and the other on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle and toys.

About eight miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Buddeſdale, and ſix miles to the ſouth-weſt of Eye, is MENDLESHAM, which is ſeated in the road from Needham to Norwich, and is a poor, dirty town, ſituated among the woodlands. It has a handſome church, a market on Tueſdays, with a fair on the 21ſt of September, for cattle.

About ſix miles eaſt by ſouth of Mendleſham, and five miles ſouth of Eye, is DEBENHAM, a town ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the river

Deben. Its ſtanding on an aſcent, keeps it clean, but the country round it has very deep roads, which render it leſs frequented than it otherwiſe would be. The church is a good building, but the houſes are generally mean. Here is a charity-ſchool, founded in purſuance of the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, for twenty poor children of this pariſh, and a very indifferent market on Fridays, with a fair on the 24th of June, for braziers goods and toys.

Six miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Debenham is FRAMLINGHAM, a town pleaſantly ſeated upon a clay-hill, near the ſpring of the river Ore, which riſing in the hills on the north, paſſes thro' the town, and falls into the ſea to the ſouthward of Orford. Its name, which is of Saxon original, ſignifies the habitation of ſtrangers. It is a large, ancient town, pretty well built, in a healthy air and fruitful ſoil, and has a large, ſtately church, built of black flint, with a ſteeple upwards of a hundred feet high. The body of the church is ſixty-three feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and forty-four high; and the chancel is thirty-ſeven feet high, ſix feet long, and twenty-ſeven broad. In the iſles lie buried ſeveral of the earls and dukes of Norfolk, and others of the nobility. There is in particular, a curious monument for Thomas Howard, the third duke of Norfolk, who died in 1554, another for Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerſet, the natural ſon of Henry the Eighth, and another for Henry Howard, earl of Surry.

There is here a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the kings of the Eaſt-Angles, but which of them, our hiſtorians do not mention; yet it may not improbably be ſuppoſed, to been erected by Redwald, the greateſt of them, who kept his court at Rendleſham, in this hundred;

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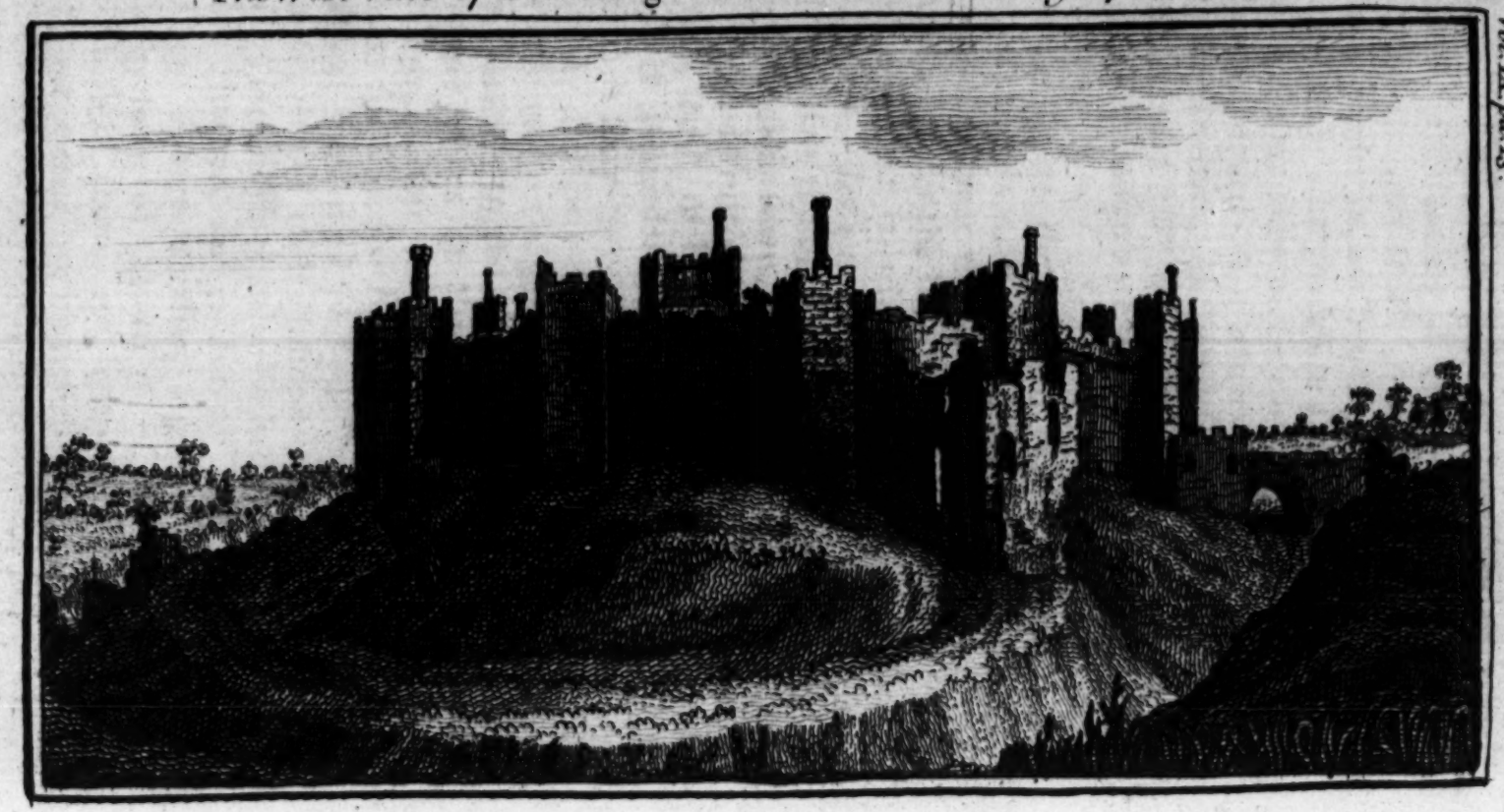
The West View of Framlingham Caſtle, *in the County of* Suffolk.



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but this is mere conjecture. However, the caſtle and the church are the greateſt ornaments of the town. The former is a large, ſtrong building, the walls of which are ſtill pretty entire, and are forty-four feet high, and eight thick. It has thirteen towers, fourteen feet higher than the walls, two of which are watch-towers. It was inacceſſible on the weſt ſide, on account of the adjoining mere, and on the other ſides was fortified with a double ditch; whence it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been, in thoſe early times, a very ſtrong fortreſs. Yet it is ſaid that the Danes beſieged and took it from St. Edmund the king, and afterwards kept it in their poſſeſſion for fifty years, till they were brought under the obedience of the Saxons. William the Conqueror, or Henry I. granted it to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in which family it continued near two hundred years. Upon the demiſe of Roger Bigod, the laſt of this noble family, it devolved to king Edward I. but Edward II. gave it to his half brother Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk. It afterwards belonged to ſeveral other noble families, and was at length purchaſed by Sir Robert Hitcham, attorney-general, in the reign of Charles I. who gave it, with other conſiderable eſtates, to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

Sir Robert Hitcham founded a free-ſchool here, with a ſalary of 40 l. a year to the maſter, to teach forty of the pooreſt children of the town, to read, write, and caſt accompts; and 10 l. was allowed to each as an apprentice fee. There are alſo two alms-houſes in Franglingham, one founded in purſuance of the will of the above Sir Robert Hitcham, for twelve of the pooreſt perſons in the town, each of whom is allowed

two

two ſhillings every week, and forty ſhillings every year, for a gown and firing: theſe are to attend morning and evening prayers at church, and therefore Sir Robert left 20 l. a year to a clergyman, to perform this duty, and 5 l. a year for the clerk and ſexton. The other alms-houſe was founded by Thomas Mills, a Baptiſt miniſter, for eight poor perſons, who are allowed half a crown a week, an outward garment, and thirty ſhillings each for firing.

Here is a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; one held on the Monday and Tueſday in Whitſun week, and the other on the 29th of September, for millanary goods, cloaths, and toys.

Near Framlingham is EARL SOHAM, ſo called from its originally belonging to the earls of Norfolk. It had formerly a market, which has been long diſuſed, but has ſtill a fair on the 12th of July. In this village is Soham-lodge, which was anciently the ſeat of the family of Cornwallis, and is an old irregular houſe, encompaſſed by a brick wall, and a large moat, ſtanding within the park, to which the manor of this town belongs. This eſtate has paſſed through ſeveral hands, and was lately purchaſed by John Boyfield, Eſq.

We ſhall now return to Debenham, and ſhall proceed nine miles ſouth-weſt to NEEDHAM, a town which ſtands in a low ſituation, on the ſouthern bank of the Orwell. It had formerly a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture; but it is now in a manner loſt. However, it is pretty well built, and has a mean market on Wedneſdays, and a conſiderable fair, held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October.

Four miles to the north-weſt of Needham is STOWMARKET, which is ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from other towns named Stow in this county, and

is

is ſituated near the junction of the three rivulets, which form the river Gippen, almoſt in the center of the county, and is a large, handſome place, with a fine church, and a very neat ſpire-ſteeple, in which are eight good bells. Here is an old manſion-houſe, which formerly belonged to the abbey of St Oſith, in Eſſex, called Abbots-hall, which, with the manor of Stowmarket, is now veſted in William Lynch, of Ipſwich, Eſq; It has a charity-ſchool, ſeveral good inns, and a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich ſtuffs, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, one held on July 10, for ſhop-goods and toys, and the other on the 12th of Auguſt, for ſheep and cattle.

Near Stowmarket are two villages, one called CREETING ST. OLAVE, and the other CREETING ST. MARY, at each of which there appears to have been a diſtinct alien priory of the Benedictine order. The priory of Creeting St. Mary, was a cell to the abbey of Berney, in Normandy, and Creeting St. Olave, to the abbey of St. Greſtein, in the ſame country.

Seven miles ſouth of Stowmarket is BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a town meanly built, and with dirty ſtreets. It is ſituated ſixty-three miles from London, and appears to have been more populous than it is at preſent, which is owing to the decay of the woollen manufacture that formerly flouriſhed here. The church is a very good building, upon a hill on the weſt ſide of the town, near which is the manſion of the late Bartholomew Beal, Eſq; Beſides the pariſh church, there was formerly a chapel of St. Leonard, in which, before the reformation, was a chantry, and divine ſervice was frequently performed in it, long after the reformation, on account of the diſtance of the church from the town. Bildeſton has a mean

market

market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, the one on Aſh-Wedneſday, and the other on Aſcenſion-day.

Four miles and a half to the ſouth by eaſt of Bideſton is HADLEIGH, a large town ſeated in a bottom, by the river Breton, at the diſtance of ſixty-four miles from London. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a corporation, and was governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-council; but a quo warranto being brought againſt them, they ſurrendered their charter in the reign of king James II. and no other has been granted ſince. Its greateſt ornament is the church, which ſtands in the middle of the town, and is a handſome building, with a ſpire-ſteeple: our antiquaries are ſaid to have a great reſpect for this ſtructure, on account of its being the burial-place of Guthrum, or Gormo, king of Denmark, who being overcome in battle by king Alfred, was by his perſuaſion baptized, and afterwards obtained the government of the country of the Eaſt Angles, over which he reigned twelve years, and dying in the year 889, was interred in this church. This town was alſo rendered remarkable for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of this church, who was burnt on the common in this pariſh, improperly called Aldham common. On the ſpot where he died was a ſtone, with a miſſpelt inſcription to the following purpoſe:

Anno 1555
Dr. Taylor for defending what was good,
In this place ſhed his blood.

The buildings in this town, in general, have of late been much improved. It has two weekly markets; one on Mondays, which is very conſiderable for corn, and the other on Saturdays; and two fairs, held on the Tueſday in Whitſun-week,

week, for toys; and the 10th of October, for butter, cheeſe, and toys.

NEYLAND, about four miles and a half to the ſouth-by-weſt of Hadleigh, is ſeated in a bottom, on the north bank of the Stour, over which it has a handſome bridge leading into Eſſex. Its low ſituation renders it ſubject to inundations. The river is, however, of great advantage, for by it they are ſupplied with ſeveral commodities, particularly coals. It is far from being in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as it was formerly, though the inhabitants ſtill make baize and ſays. It has a mean market on Fridays, and a fair, held on the 2d of October, for horſes, cattle, and toys.

STOKE NEYLAND, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Stoke-Clare, Stoke-Ipſwich, &c. is remarkable for its fine church and ſteeple, the latter riſing ſo high as to be ſeen as far as Harwich, near twenty miles diſtance. Here was a monaſtery of ſome note before the conqueſt, but we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards. Stoke has two fairs, one held on the 24th of February, and the other on the 12th of May.

Seven miles north-weſt of Neyland is SUDBURY, which ſtands upon the Stour, at the diſtance of fifty-four miles from London. It was anciently called Southburgh, from its ſituation with reſpect to Norwich, which was called Northburgh, and is ſuppoſed to have been formerly the principal town in the county, and was one of the firſt places where king Edward III. ſettled ſome Dutchmen, whom he had invited over, to teach the Engliſh the woollen manufacture, which they were wholly ignorant of before; and the woollen trade has continued here ever ſince. It is an exceeding dirty, but a good manufacturing town; it containing a great number of people, who earn their livelihood by working up the wool from the ſheep's

ſheep's back, to the weaving it into ſays, and burying crape, which are their principal articles. They alſo weave ſhip flags. Sudbury is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſix aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, or common-councilmen, a town-clerk, a bailiff, and two ſerjeants at mace. It ſends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen at large, who amount to about eight hundred; and his Grace, the duke of Grafton, takes the title of baron from this place.

Sudbury at preſent conſiſts of three pariſhes, and has the ſame number of large and handſome pariſh churches, St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All-Saints. Simon Sudbury, who was archbiſhop of Canterbury, and beheaded by the rabble, in Wat. Tyler's inſurrection, was a native of this place; and founded a college where his father's houſe ſtood, which he endowed ſo well, that it was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 122 l. 18 s. per annum. Here was alſo a priory of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded, according to ſome, by the ſame archbiſhop, and John de Chertſey; but others ſay, it was erected by Baldwin de Shipling, and Mable his wife, who lie buried in the chancel of the priory-church. This priory had a revenue, valued at the diſſolution of 222 l. 18 s. 3 d. per annum Amicia, Counteſs of Clare, in the reign of king John, founded an hoſpital in this town, dedicated to Jeſus Chriſt and the Virgin Mary; and near this town was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which Wulfric, maſter of the mint to king Henry II. gave to the abbey of Weſtminſter, on which a priory of Benedictine monks was ſettled in this church, ſubordinate to Weſtminſter abbey. This town has a market on Saturdays for all ſorts of proviſions,

proviſions, and two fairs, held on the 12th of March, and the 10th of July, for toys.

About two miles to the north of Sudbury is MELLFORD, commonly called LONG MELLFORD, from its being above a mile in length from ſouth to north. This is a pleaſant village, as well as one of the largeſt in England, and contains ſeveral ſeats belonging to perſons of rank, particularly Mellford-hall, a noble old ſeat, which belonged to Sir William Cordel, maſter of the rolls, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the ſeat of lady Firebrace, relict of Sir Cordel Firebrace. Kentwell hall, a good old ſeat, belonging to the ancient family of the Cloptons, who continued here for many deſcents, and is now in the poſſeſſion of John Moore, Eſq; At the ſouth end of the town is an old ſeat, in which the family of Martin Long reſided, and is now the ſeat of Sir Roger Martin, Bart.

The church, which ſtands at the north end of the village, is a noble ſtructure, and had two chantries, one founded by William Clopton, of the yearly value of 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the other founded by John Hill, of the annual value of 7 l. 5 s. The manor and advowſon of the rectory were granted by queen Mary, to William, afterwards Sir William Cordel, who built here an hoſpital, which he plentifully endowed. This village has a fair on Whitſun-Tueſday, for toys.

Five miles to the north of Sudbury is LAVENHAM, which is ſeated by the river Breton, on a hill of an eaſy deſcent, gradually riſing from the river to the top, where is the market-place. It conſiſts of nine ſtreets, and in the midſt of the town is the church, which is eſteemed the fineſt in the county. It was rebuilt in the reign of king Henry VI. and has a ſteeple 137 feet high, in which

which are ſix large, tuneable bells, much admired by the curious, particularly the tenor, which is ſaid to weigh twenty-three hundred weight, yet ſounds like a bell of forty hundred. The roof of the church is curiouſly carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one of which belongs to the Earl of Oxford's family, and the other to the family of the Springs in this county, in which the carving is thought to be not inferior to that of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter; and here is a ſtatue in braſs, of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200 l. towards rebuilding the church. This town is governed by ſix capital burgeſſes or headboroughs, who enjoy their poſts for life, and have the power of chuſing inferior officers. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are annually ſent to London. This town was formerly famous for its ſtaple-trade in blue cloths, when the inhabitants were divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and it has ſtill conſiderable manufactories of ſerges, ſhalloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and fine yarn. Here is a free-ſchool and a bridewell; part of this building is uſed as a workhouſe, in which the poor of the pariſh are employed in ſpinning flax and hemp. Lavenham has a ſmall market on Tueſdays, and a fair on the 10th of October, which is very conſiderable for butter and cheeſe.

Five miles to the north-by-eaſt of Lavenham is BRETENHAM, a village ſeated near the ſpring-head of the river Breton. Some antiquarians maintain, that it is the Combretonium of Antoninus, which they ſay is evident, both from the ſound and ſignification of the name; and according to the late ſurvey of this county, there is a camp about a quarter of a mile to the ſouth-weſt of it. Horſeley, however, will not allow this place to have been

been a Roman town, but fixes the ſtation at Stratford, twelve miles to the ſouth-by-weſt of it.

About four miles and a half to the weſt-by-ſouth of Lavenham is CAVENDISH, which is memorable for giving name to a noble family. Sir John Cavendiſh, a native of this village, was lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench, in the forty-ſixth year of the reign of Edward III, and continued in that ſtation till the fifth of Richard II. when unhappily falling into the hands of the rabble, aſſembled under John Ball and John Wraw, two ſeditious prieſts, he was beheaded by them at St. Edmundſbury. From this learned judge, deſcended William Cavendiſh, whom James I. created baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick, and earl of Devonſhire; and his ſucceſſor is the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

Three miles to the ſouth-weſt of Cavendiſh is CLARE, a pretty large town, ſeated on the Stour, but is of more antiquity than beauty, there having been here a caſtle and collegiate church, now in ruins. It has at preſent a fine large church, and a manufacture of ſays, but is a poor dirty town, that has a mean market on Fridays, and a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, and the 25th of July, for toys.

Here was a monaſtry of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtin, or, as ſome ſay, of St. Benedict, founded in the year 1248, by Richard Clare, earl of Glouceſter. This houſe was a cell to the abbey of Becaherliven in Normandy, but was made indigenous by king Henry II. who gave it to the abbey of St. Peter at Weſtminſter. In after times, king John changed it into a college of a dean and ſecular canons, and at the diſſolution its revenues were valued at 324l. a year.

STOKE-CLARE, is ſeated on the bank of the Stour, three miles weſt-by-ſouth of the above town,

town, and is remarkable for its priory of the Benedictine order, tranſlated thither from the caſtle of Clare, by Richard de Tonebridge, earl of Clare. About the year 1415, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, converted it into a collegiate church, conſiſting of a dean and ſecular canons, and it was valued at the diſſolution at 324l. 4s. 1d. per annum. This village has a fair held on Whit-ſun-Monday.

Six miles to the weſt of Clare is HAVERHILL, a long thoroughfare town, forty-nine miles north-north-eaſt of London, partly in this county and partly in Eſſex. It appears to have been formerly of much greater conſequence than it is at preſent, for it had two churches, or at leaſt a church and a chapel, and the ruins of one of them are ſtill to be ſeen. Here is a charity-ſchool, and a ſmall market on Wedneſdays, with two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 26th of Auguſt, for toys.

We ſhall now return to Clare, whence a road leads fourteen miles north to ST. EDMUNDSBURY, or BURY ST. EDMUNDS, commonly called BURY. It was originally called St. Edmundſburgh, from an abbey founded here, in honour of St. Edmund, who was martyred in the year 870, and after having lain interred in the town where he was killed, thirty-three years, was removed to this place, which is ſituated fourteen miles eaſt of Newmarket, twenty-five weſt-north-weſt of Ipſwich, and ſeventy-ſix north-north-eaſt of London. It is ſeated on the weſt ſide of the river Lark, which is now made navigable from Lynn to Fernham, about a mile north of the town. It has a beautiful incloſed country on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, and on the north and north-weſt, delightful champain fields extending to to Lynn, while the country on the eaſt is partly open

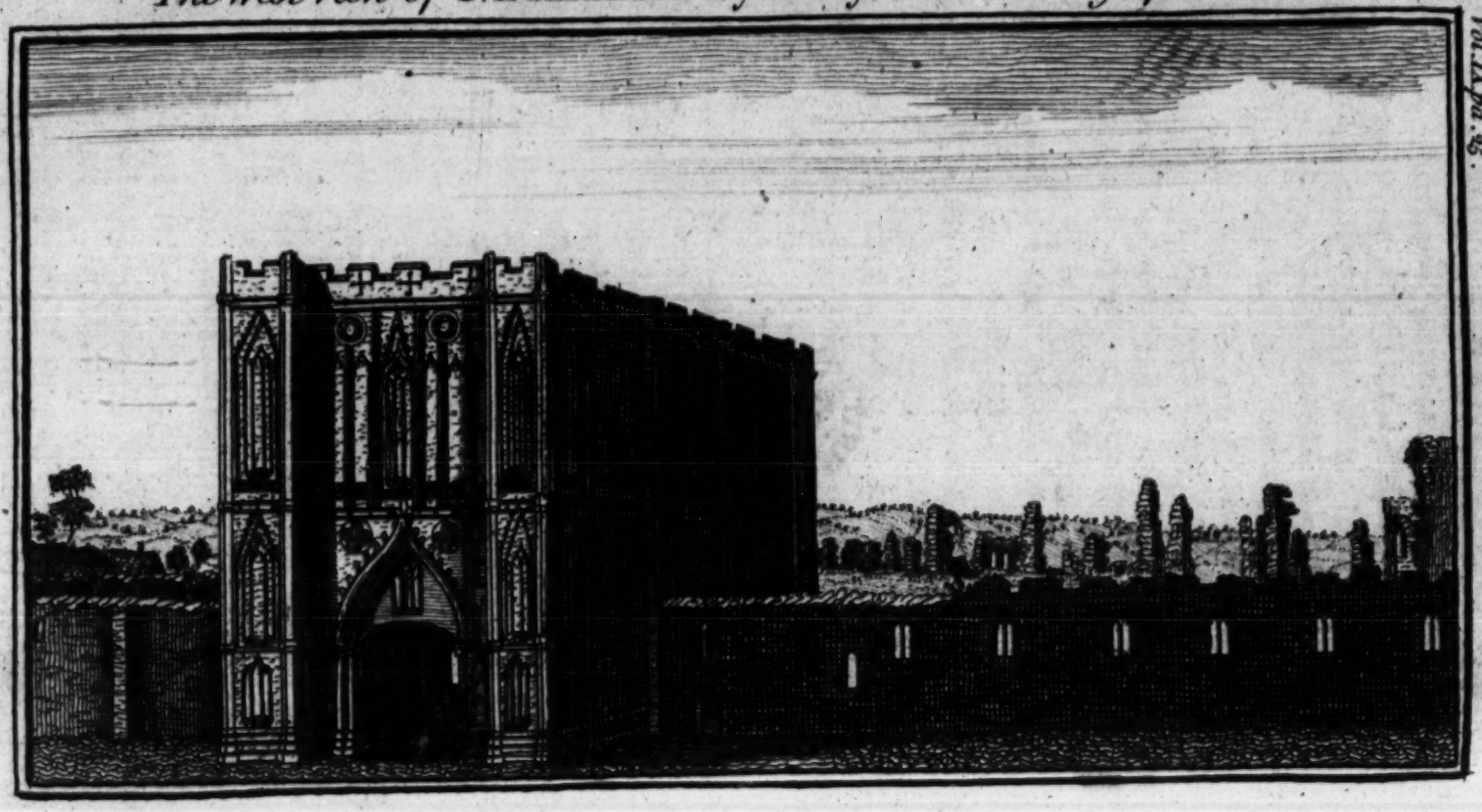
open and partly incloſed. On the 11th of April 1608, while the quarter-ſeſſions was held at St. Edmundſbury, a malt-houſe was accidentally ſet on fire, from whence the flames, by means of a very high wind, ſoon reached the fartheſt ſide of the town, flew over many houſes near it, and conſumed buildings at the greateſt diſtance, and did not ceaſe till one hundred and ſixty dwelling-houſes, beſides other buildings were deſtroyed; when the damage in goods and furniture is ſaid to have amounted to 60,000 l. From this accident, terrible and diſtreſsful as it was, aroſe the preſent beauty and regularity of the ſtreets, many of which now cut each other at right-angles, and the town ſtanding upon an eaſy aſcent, appears at a diſtance to the greateſt advantage. It is however diſgraced by a number of dirty thatched houſes, ſome of them not far from the center of the town.

The abbey, once an illuſtrious ſtructure, was built by Sigebert, king of the Eaſt-Angles, for ſecular canons, ſoon after Chriſtianity was planted here by Felix, the Burgundian; and when it was finiſhed, Sigebert himſelf retired into it, and ſecluded himſelf from all temporal affairs. Two hundred years after, king Edmund was interred here, and a ſmall church erected over his tomb, which was afterwards levelled to the ground by the Danes, under the command of king Swain; but Canute his ſon, afterwards obtaining the crown of England, rebuilt the church in a ſumptuous manner, enriched it with many gifts and privileges, and confirmed all the former grants. The abbey now flouriſhed in wealth and power, and a multitude of gifts and oblations were hung upon St. Edmund's tomb. The bounds of the abbey extended a mile round it, and an oath was impoſed upon the alderman at his entrance upon his office,

office, that he ſhould not damage or hurt the abbot or convent, in any of their rights or privileges. The monks, greedy to poſſeſs all the prey, accuſed the ſeculars, among other things, of negligence and irreverence to the corpſe of St. Edmund: ſo petulant was the accuſation, and ſo ſtrong their intereſt, that they procured power and authority to eject all the ſeculars, and to fill their places with monks of their own, that is, the Benedictine order. The abbot was exempted from all epiſcopal juriſdiction by the council of Wincheſter; and he encompaſſed, not only the abbey, but a part, if not the whole of the town, with a wall and ditch, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen in many places. The abbots were made parliamentary barons, and their wealth annually encreaſed. But notwithſtanding the reſtrictions laid upon the corporation, the townſmen were not to be reſtrained; for they impriſoned the abbot, beat the monks, broke down the gates, and burned the houſes adjoining, carrying away the chalices of gold and ſilver, with other rich plate, plundered the treaſury, and took away the writings. In ſhort, the townſmen and monks could never agree, and conſequently the former could not be much grieved at the diſſolution of the abbey, by Henry VIII. when its annual revenues amounted to 2336l. 16s. in the whole, and to 1659l. 13s. 11d. clear of repriſes; and the plate, bells, lead, and timber, yielded five thouſand marks to the king. The ruins of theſe ſtructures ſhew, that it was of very large extent, and there ſtill remains a very curious gatehouſe handſomely built, which ſeems pretty entire, and is a maſter-piece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard the Second, the townſmen having demoliſhed the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks:

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The West View of St Edmunds Bury Abbey, *in the County of* Suffolk.



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monks: of this gate, and other remains of the abbey, we have given an engraved view. The inſide is adorned with the arms of Holland, duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confeſſor, who was the favourite ſaint of Richard the Second.

When the abbey was in its proſperity, there was an hoſpital, or religious houſe, at every gate of the town; particularly an hoſpital of St. Peter's, without the Riſby-gate, for the maintenance of leprous and infirm prieſts; an hoſpital of St. Nicholas without the Eaſt-gate; of St. John within, and St. Petronilla, without the South-gate. But the moſt famous of the hoſpitals was St. Saviour's, without the North-gate, an entire wing of which is ſtill remaining. It was in this building that the parliament met, in the reign of Henry VI. and it was here that Humphrey duke of Glouceſter was murdered, at the inſtigation of the monks. There were alſo a college of prieſts, with a guild to the Holy Name of Jeſus, and a houſe of Grey friars without the North-gate, to which thoſe friars retired, after they were driven out of the town by the abbot.

Inſtead of the many churches, chapels and oratories which were formerly in this town, there are now only two magnificent and ſtately churches: the one dedicated to St. Mary, is one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, by ſixty-ſeven feet and a half broad, and its chancel is ſeventy-four by ſixty-eight. The roof is very magnificent, and there is a fine aſcent of ſix ſteps to the altar, on the north ſide of which is the tomb of Mary queen of France, the daughter of Henry VII. who was afterwards married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. This queen of France was interred in the great church of the monaſtery, and was removed after its diſſolution into St. Mary's church. Her body is covered with lead in the human form, and on

the breaſt is inſcribed "Mary queen of France, "1533." Her tomb was not only ſimple and unadorned, but for a long ſeries of years entirely neglected; and was even without any inſcription, till the year 1758, when a gentleman of the town had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a noble table inſerted into it. The other church, dedicated to St. James, was finiſhed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, who was himſelf the contributor to it, and is one hundred and thirty-ſeven feet long by ſixty-nine broad. The chancel is fifty-ſix by twenty-ſeven feet, and at the weſt end are two large monuments, erected to the memory of James Reynolds, Eſq; chief baron of the Exchequer, and his lady. The ſteeple of this church excites the attention of the curious. It was anciently the grand portal that led to the great church of the monaſtery: the arches of the tower are all round of a Saxon form, and ſeem to be much older then Henry the Third's time. Both theſe churches are remarkable for their juſt ſymmetry, beautiful large windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs.

The reſt of the public buildings are the guild-hall, the ſhire-hall, the aſſembly-room, a grammar free-ſchool, founded by king Edward the Sixth, the butchery lately erected at the expence of the earl of Briſtol, an hoſpital or workhouſe for thirty boys and girls, which was the ſynagogue of the Jews, till they were expelled the kingdom in 1179. In the middle of the market-place is a fine croſs, with a lantern and clock. There are two market-days held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, the chief of which is on Wedneſdays, for all manner of proviſions. There are alſo three annual fairs; the firſt on Eaſter-Tueſday, the ſecond, for three days before the feaſt of St. Matthew, and three days after; but this is uſually protracted to

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an uncertain length, for the diverſion of the nobility and gentry that reſort to it; and the third is on St. Edmund's day. Spinning is almoſt the only manufacture of the town.

Richard Aungervyle, commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, was born in 1281, at St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies in that famous ſeminary, he entered into the order of Benedictine monks, and became tutor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward the Third. Upon the acceſſion of his royal pupil to the throne, he was appointed cofferer, then treaſurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum and Litchfield, keeper of the privy-ſeal, dean of Wells, and laſt of all was promoted to the biſhopric of Durham. He likewiſe enjoyed the offices of lord high chancellor and treaſurer of England, and diſcharged two important embaſſies at the court of France. Learned himſelf, and a patron of the learned, he maintained a correſpondence with ſome of the greateſt geniuſes of the age, particularly with the celebrated Italian poet Petrarch. Naturally of a humane and benevolent temper, he performed, we are aſſured, many ſignal acts of charity; but the nobleſt inſtance of his generoſity and munificence, was the public library which he founded at Oxford, and built upon the ſpot where now ſtands Trinity-college. It continued till the diſſolution of the monaſtaries in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, when the books were diſperſed into different repoſitories. He likewiſe wrote a book intitled *Philobiblos*, for the regulation of his library; and a copy of this performance in M. S. is ſtill to be ſeen in the Cottonian library. He died at his manor of Auk-

land, April the 24th, 1345, and was interred in the cathedral of Durham.

Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high chancellor of England in the ſixteenth century, was born, as is ſuppoſed, in 1483, at Bury St. Edmunds, and educated at Trinity-hall in Cambridge. According to ſome he was of mean parentage; but the moſt probable opinion is, that he was the natural ſon of Richard Woodvill, brother to Elizabeth, conſort to king Edward the Fourth. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity, he was taken into the family of cardinal Wolſey, by whom he was recommended to king Henry the Eighth, and from this time he roſe, by quick and rapid ſteps, to the firſt dignities in the church, as well as the ſtate. Inveſted thus with a high degree of power, he exerted his talents, which were confeſſedly great, in ſerving his prince in the moſt important tranſactions. He had a conſiderable ſhare in effecting the divorce between his royal maſter and Catharine of Spain: he aſſiſted him in throwing off the papal yoke: he himſelf abjured the Pope's ſupremacy, and wrote a book, in behalf of the king, intitled, *De Verâ Obedientiâ*. Nevertheleſs, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he oppoſed the reformation, and was thrown into priſon, where he continued ſeveral years; but, upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was again ſet at liberty, and not only reſtored to his biſhopric of Wincheſter, but likewiſe advanced to the office of lord high chancellor. Poſſeſſed thus of greater power than ever, and actually intruſted with the chief direction of public affairs, he employed his authority, in ſome caſes, to the moſt ſalutary ends; in others, he abuſed it to the moſt pernicious purpoſes. He drew up the marriage-articles between queen Mary and Philip the Second

cond of Spain, with the ſtricteſt regard to the intereſt of England. He oppoſed, though in vain, the coming of cardinal Pole into the kingdom. He preſerved inviolate the privileges of the univerſity of Cambridge, of which he was chancellor; and defeated every ſcheme that was projected for extending beyond its uſual bounds the royal prerogative. It muſt be confeſſed, however, at the ſame time, to his diſgrace, that he had a principal hand in reconciling the Engliſh nation to the ſee of Rome; and what redounds ſtill more to his diſhonour, and has fixed an indelible ſtain upon his memory, he was deeply concerned in thoſe cruel perſecutions that were then carried on againſt the proteſtants; though his guilt in this reſpect was far from being ſo great as is commonly imagined; Bonner, biſhop of London, being the chief author of thoſe ſavage barbarities. He is ſaid, nevertheleſs, to have diſcovered at his death, the greateſt remorſe for this part of his conduct, and to have often repeated theſe words; *Erravi cum Petro, ſed non flevi cum Petro.* He died November the 13th, 1555, and was interred, with great funeral pomp, in the cathedral of Wincheſter. He wrote, beſides the book abovementioned, a retraction of that work; ſeveral ſermons and other treatiſes; and is ſuppoſed to have been the author of The neceſſary Doctrine and Erudition of a Chriſtian; a piece which is commonly aſcribed to king Henry the Eighth.

William Clagget, a learned and eminent divine in the ſeventeenth century, was born September the 14th, 1646, at St. Edmundſbury, in this county, and educated at Emanuel-college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts and divinity. His firſt ſtation in the church was that of being preacher in the place of his nativity; after which he became preacher to the ſociety of

Grey's-inn, lecturer of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, and chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. He died of the ſmall-pox, March 28, 1688, aged forty-one. He was the author of a great number of theological tracts, chiefly of the controverſial kind. Four volumes of his ſermons were publiſhed after his death.

Six miles north-eaſt of St. Edmundſbury is IXWORTH, a thoroughfare town, ſituated in the road from Bury to Yarmouth. It is a dirty, ill built town, yet is memorable for a religious houſe, founded by Gilbert de Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100, in a pleaſant valley by the river ſide; it was of the order of canons regular of St. Auſtin, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had many benefactions, and its revenue was valued at the ſuppreſſion, by Dugdale, at 168 l. 19 s. 7 d. per annum; and by Speed, at 280 l. 9 s. 5 d. This town has a mean market on Fridays, and two fairs, the firſt held on May-day, and the other on the 18th of October. Some years ago, a large pot of Roman coins was found here.

About five miles to the north of this town is EUSTON, the ſeat of the duke of Grafton, the park and plantations of which are well worth viewing, they being very extenſive, and ſketched with great taſte, particularly the approach to the houſe from Bury is extremely beautiful. The road to that town lies for ſome miles over a wild heath, over-run with buſhes, whins, and breaks, the wild luxuriance of whoſe growth evidently diſplay how greatly it would anſwer to break it up, and convert it into arable farms.

A little out of the road to St. Edmundſbury, and about four miles weſt of Ixworth, lie LIVERMERE and AMPTON, the ſeats of Baptiſt Lee and —— Calthorpe, Eſqrs. The two parks join, and the owners, ſays the ingenious Mr. Young, with a harmony very unuſual, made a noble

noble ſerpentine river through both, and built a large handſome bridge over it, at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their ground, to a degree otherwiſe impoſſible. In Mr. Calthorpe's park, the water forms a bend againſt a ſlope of wood, which has a very noble effect; and, "upon the whole, ſays our author, the river, "conſidering it is formed out of a trifling ſtream, "is one of the fineſt waters I have ſeen in the "ground of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee, "he adds, has a ſhrubbery of about twenty acres "cut out of his park, that is laid out in a very "juſt taſte. The water and ſcoop in it are par-"ticularly beautiful; the firſt winds through a "thick planted wood, with a very bold ſhore, "in ſome places wide, in others ſo narrow, that "the over-hanging trees, join their branches "from ſide to ſide, and even darken the ſcene, "which has a charming effect. The banks are "every where uneven, firſt wild and rough, and "covered with buſhes and ſhrubs, then a fine "green lawn in gentle ſwells, with ſcattered "trees and ſhrubs to the banks of the water, and "ſeats diſpoſed with great judgment; and at "the termination of the water, the abruptneſs "and ill effect of that circumſtance (which is "not trifling, for a water that has the leaſt ap-"pearance of a river, ſhould never be ſeen to "the *end*), is taken off by finiſhing with a dry "ſcoop, which is amazingly beautiful; the bed "of the river is continued for ſome diſtance "a ſloaping lawn, with banks on each ſide, "planted and managed with great taſte; nor did "I conceive, that weeping willows could any "where but hanging over water have been at-"tended with ſo beautiful an effect, as they have "on the ſteeps of theſe ſlopes."

We ſhall now return to St. Edmundſbury, and from thence proceed fourteen miles north by weſt to BRANDON, ſituated on the Little Ouſe, which is navigable from Lynn to this town. It is pretty well built, and the road lies through it from St. Edmundſbury to Lynn. To the weſt of the church is the ſeat of Joſeph Birch, Eſq; and it gives the title of duke to the noble family of Hamilton. It has a ſmall market on Fridays, and three fairs, held on the 14th of February, the 11th of June, and the 11th of November, for toys.

Three miles eaſt by north of Brandon is DOWNHAM, a village ſeated on the Little Ouſe, and of which are related ſeveral very amazing particulars. Mr. Hollinſhead tells us, that in October, 1566, there were taken near the bridge in this town, twenty-ſeven fiſhes of a prodigious ſize, the leaſt of which was twenty feet in length. But what appears ſtill more extraordinary, is a kind of ſand-flood, which began in the year 1668, and occaſioned the town to be called Sandy Downham, the circumſtances of which are related in a letter written by Thomas Wright, Eſq; and inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 17. Theſe wonderful ſands had their riſe from Lakenheath, a town about five miles to the ſouth-weſt of Downham, where ſome large hills, compoſed of ſand, having their ſurface broken by a tempeſtuous ſouth-weſt wind, were blown upon ſome neighbouring ground, which having only a thin coat of graſs over it, was ſoon rotted by the other ſand lying upon it, and accompanied it in its ſtrange progreſs. Mr. Wright ſuppoſes, that at its firſt eruption, it did not cover above eight or ten acres of ground, but before it had been driven four miles, it covered above a thouſand. All the oppoſition it met with was from a farm houſe,

which

which the owner endeavoured to ſecure by raiſing fences againſt it; but perceiving that this would not anſwer his purpoſe, he deſiſted from endeavouring to obſtruct its courſe; and thus, by giving it a free paſſage, got rid of it in four or five years time. On its reaching Downham, it continued ten or twelve years in the ſkirts of the town, without doing any conſiderable damage, the reaſon of which, Mr. Wright imagined, was, becauſe its current was then down a hill, which ſheltered it from thoſe winds which gave it motion; but the valley being once paſſed, it was driven above a mile up hill in two months time, and covered above two hundred acres of good corn-land, the ſame year. On its entering the body of that little town, it buried and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes, and the people were at more expence in preſerving the reſt, than the houſes were worth. Mr. Wright, at laſt, gave the flood of ſand ſome check, tho' for four or five years his ſucceſs was doubtful. It had poſſeſſed all the avenues to his houſe, ſo that there was no paſſage to it, but over two walls, eight or nine feet in height, and it encompaſſed a ſmall grove before his houſe, then almoſt buried in ſand, and at one time had poſſeſſed his yard, and was blown up almoſt to the eves of his out-houſes. At the other end it had broken down his garden wall, and ſtopped all paſſage that way. For four or five years this gentleman ſtopped it as well as he could with fir-hedges, ſet upon one another, by which means he raiſed ſand-banks near twenty yards high, and brought the ſand into the compaſs of eight or ten acres; and then by laying ſome hundred loads of dung and earth upon it, in one year, reduced it again to firm land; afterwards he cleared all his walls, and by the aſſiſtance of his neighbours, cleared away in one month, one thouſand five hundred loads, and cut a paſſage to

his houſe, through the main body of ſand. That branch of the Little Ouſe, on which this town borders, and is better known by the name of Brandon, or Thetford-river, was almoſt filled up with it; and had not this river ſtopped the progreſs of the ſand into Norfolk, great part of that county had probably been ruined.

Six miles to the eaſt of Brandon is THETFORD, which, though chiefly ſituated in Norfolk, has one pariſh, conſiſting of about thirty houſes, in this county; yet it ſeems to have been originally ſeated on the Suffolk ſide of the river, called the Little Ouſe; for in the reign of king Edward the Third it had thirteen pariſhes on the Suffolk ſide, and but ſeven in Norfolk.

From Brandon a road extends nine miles to MILDENHALL, a large, populous town, ſituated on the river Lark, ſixty-nine miles north-eaſt by north of London. Its noble church, has a tower one hundred and twenty feet high, and is a great ornament to the town, which is pleaſant and well built. Towards the fens, which to the eaſt of this town extend to Cambridgeſhire, are ſeveral large ſtreets as big as ordinary towns, called by the inhabitants Rows, as Weſt-row, Holywell-row, and Beck-row. In the year 1567, great part of this town was conſumed by fire. Here are the ſeats of Sir William Bunbury, Bart. and —— Ruſhbrooke, Eſq; The town has a plentiful market on Fridays, well ſupplied with fiſh, wild-fowl, and all other proviſions; and has a conſiderable fair, which begins on the 10th of October, and laſts four days.

About four miles to the eaſtward of Mildenhall, on the north ſide of the river Lark, is ICKLINGHAM, a village which has two pariſhes, and two pariſh churches, where was the ancient Roman ſtation Combritonium, or, according to Horſley,

Horſley, Camboricum, which ſeems to have been half a mile in length, and to have extended at a ſmall diſtance from the river. On the weſt ſide of the ruins is a ſquare camp, which appears to have contained about twenty-five acres. The vallum is viſible on all ſides, except where the mooriſh ground has brought it to decay. Coins have been found here, particularly in a plowed field half a mile north-weſt of the town; ſome have been found alſo in the moors, in digging to fence or drain them; and about forty-four years ago, an ancient leaden ciſtern was diſcovered by a ploughman, who ſtruck his ſhare againſt the edge of it. To the weſt of the camp, upon Warren-hill, are three large barrows, each encompaſſed by a foſs.

About eight miles to the ſouth of Mildenhall is NEWMARKET, a modern place, as the name imports, which conſiſts of one ſtreet, pretty well built, in the great road from London to Norwichs It is full of inns, and many of the inhabitant. ſubſiſt on the gains obtained from paſſengers, and from thoſe who come to the races, annually kept on the neighbouring heath in April and October. It is built on a large plain, with a fine proſpect, almoſt all round, and conſiſts of two pariſhes, one of which is in Suffolk, and the other in Cambridgeſhire. Here is a houſe built by king Charles the Second, in which he reſided during the races. Here are alſo coffee-houſes, in which, at the time of the races, are gaming every night, as well as cock-fighting, which bring a number of ſharpers from London. We have already mentioned this town in Cambridgeſhire, and ſhall therefore only add, that here is a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on the 28th of October, for horſes and ſheep.

Beſides the great perſonages, whoſe lives we have already given, in treating of the towns where they received their birth, this county has produced the following.

John Bale, a learned Iriſh biſhop, in the ſixteenth century, was born November the 21ſt, 1495, at Cove in Suffolk, and educated at Jeſus college, Oxford. He was brought up in the Romiſh religion, but afterwards embraced the Proteſtant perſuaſion; and this change of principles expoſed him to the perſecution of the Popiſh clergy, againſt whom he was protected by Cromwell, earl of Eſſex. Upon the death, however, of that great miniſter, he was obliged to take refuge in the Low Countries, where he continued eight years; and returning to England on the acceſſion of king Edward the Sixth, he was, by that prince, advanced to the biſhopric of Oſſory in Ireland. This he enjoyed but a very ſhort time; for upon the death of king Edward, he was again forced to abandon his native country; and he reſided in Switzerland during the reign of queen Mary: but coming back to England on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, though he could never recover his Iriſh biſhopric. He died in November, 1563, aged ſixty-eight. He compiled the *Lives of the moſt eminent Writers of Great Britain*, and ſeveral ſmaller tracts.

John Boyſe, an eminent divine, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible in the reign of king James the Firſt, was the ſon of Mr. William Boyſe, rector of Weſt-Stowe, near St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk; and was born at Nettleſtead in this county, January the 3d, 1560. His father, it is ſaid, took ſo much care of his education, and the boy himſelf diſcovered ſuch a pregnancy of parts, that, by the time he had attained to the fifth year

of

of his age, he was able to read the Hebrew Bible. He afterwards became as conſiderable an adept in the Greek language, and by that means obtained a ſcholarſhip in St. John's college, Cambridge. He had once ſome thoughts of applying himſelf to phyſic, with a view of making it his profeſſion; but being troubled with a weakneſs, frequently incident to perſons of a delicate conſtitution, viz. that of believing themſelves afflicted with every diſeaſe of which they read, he quitted the ſtudy of phyſic for that of divinity. On the death of his father he ſucceeded him in the rectory of Weſt Stowe; and he afterwards became rector of Boxworth, and prebendary of Ely. When king James the Firſt directed a new tranſlation of the Bible to be made, by perſons of the greateſt learning, as well at London as the two univerſities, Mr. Boyſe was choſen one of the Cambridge tranſlators, and in this arduous work, he performed not only his own taſk, but alſo that of one of his colleagues. He likewiſe aſſiſted Sir Henry Savile, in the laborious undertaking of publiſhing the works of St. Chryſoſtom. He died January the 14th, 1643, aged eighty-four.

SUR-

SURRY.

THE county of SURRY or SURREY, was thus called from its Saxon name Suthrea, a name that owed its origin to the Saxon words Suth, which ſignifies ſouth, and rea a river, which it received from its being ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Thames. It is bounded on the eaſt by Kent; on the ſouth by Suſſex; on the weſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire; and on the north by Middleſex: it extending thirty-eight miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-three from north to ſouth; and is one hundred and twelve miles in circumference. Darking, a town nearly in the middle of it, is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt of London.

This county is part of the territory inhabited by the Regni, in the time of the Romans. Many conſiderable antiquities have been found here, particularly the famous military way, called Stone-ſtreet, which is ſtill viſible in many places. Here have alſo been found Roman tiles, medals, coins, and urns, and the remains of Roman camps and towns.

Under the Saxon heptarchy this county belonged firſt to the kingdom of the South-Saxons, but was at length conquered, and became united to the kingdom of the Weſt-Saxons.

The air and ſoil of this county are very different, in different parts of it. On its borders, eſpecially on the ſouth ſide, about the vale of Holmſdale, and on the north, near the Thames, the air is mild and ſalubrious, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and

and hay, with a beautiful mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county, the air is more bleak; and though there are many delightful ſpots, the county in general conſiſts of barren heaths and ſandy ground. In ſome parts there are long ridges of hills, that afford nothing but warrens for hares and rabbits, and parks for deer. Hence this county has been compared to a coarſe cloth, bordered with a fine broad liſt. The air is, however, in general, as good as any in the kingdom, there being here neither marſhes, fens, nor bogs; and that of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been eſteemed the beſt in England.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle. Of the Thames we have already given a deſcription, in our account of Middleſex; and its tide runs up as far as Richmond.

The Mole, by ſome called the Swallow, proceeds from ſeveral ſprings, in the ſouth part of the county, which uniting in Ryegate hundred, is called the Mole; for from thence it runs north-weſt towards Darking, and not far from it, like a mole, hides itſelf under ground, for the ſpace of about a mile, and then riſes again about two miles to the ſouth of Leatherhead. From thence it paſſes by Leatherhead, and turns north-weſt to Cobham, and then north by eaſt till it falls into the Thames over againſt Hampton-Court. Some late authors, are, however, of opinion, that the ſtream of the Mole is entirely loſt at its ſinking under ground, and is not the ſame that riſes at Leatherhead; but that the water iſſuing from a new ſpring, forms another river; though, from the ſuppoſition of its being the ſame, it has obtained the ſame name.

The Wey riſes near Alton in Hampſhire, and flowing eaſtward, enters this county at Frenſham, from

from whence it runs eaſt by ſouth to Godalming, and ſoon after runs northward by Guilford, and from thence to Woking; and dividing into two branches, to the northward of that town, each purſues its courſe to the north by eaſt, and join their ſtreams juſt as they fall into the Thames, near Weybridge. This river is navigable from the Thames to Godalming, which is of great advantage to the ſouth-weſt parts of Surry, by ſupplying the inhabitants with coals, other heavy goods, and many neceſſaries, from London.

The Wandle riſes from a ſpring at Carſhalton, near Croydon, and running for ſome time weſt, turns north, and with a ſmall, but clear ſtream, falls into the Thames at Wandſworth.

There are ſeveral mineral waters in this county, the moſt famous of which is at Epſom, about fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of London. This medicinal water is pretty clear, and without ſmell; but if it be kept in covered veſſels for ſome weeks in ſummer, it will ſtink, and acquire a nauſeous bitter taſte, with ſomewhat of a maukiſh ſaltneſs. It will curdle with ſoap and ſalt of tartar; and with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, it will let fall a grumous ſediment; but if mixed with lime-water, it will continue clear. A gallon will yield an ounce, and a half of a ſort of cream and ſediment, which is of a greyiſh colour, almoſt impalpable, of a brackiſh, nauſeous bitter taſte, and an odd ſtrong flavour. There are about eight parts of ſalt to one of earth, the former of which is of a whitiſh yellow colour, and of a ſingular ſtrong ſmell, with a bitter taſte, All authors agree, that the cryſtals of this ſalt will require but a ſmall portion of water to diſſolve them, for an equal weight has been found ſufficient. The ſalt has a purging quality, half an ounce diſſolved in ſpring water, will work like other phyſic. The water itſelf is a diluent and

mild

mild abſorbent: it is alſo diuretic and cathartic. Poor people formerly uſed to waſh old ſores in the water, with good effect. A doſe of it in ſummer, is two thirds of a pint, and in winter, half a pint.

At Stoke, a village two miles ſouth of Cobham, is a ſpring, commonly called Jeſſop's well. This water is thought to contain more ſalt than any purging water in England, and it has a taſte much like that of Epſom wells. A gallon of it yields an ounce and a half of ſalt, with twenty-two grains of ſediment, that is, ſeven hundred and forty-two grains in all. It is very white, and has ſomewhat of a brackiſh taſte, with a nauſeous bitterneſs. The earthy matter bears but a ſmall proportion to the ſalt; which, as Dr. Hales informs us, will ſhoot into very bitter, irregular, oblong cryſtals; ſome of which have retained their former firmneſs, for five years at leaſt. Half an ounce of diſtilled water will diſſolve only ten grains of ſalt, though ſtanding by the fire ſide; in which it greatly differs from that of Epſom. From the experiments made it appears, that this water contains a large portion of calcarious nitre, a little ſalt and calcarious earth, and very probably a little natron. A leſs quantity will ſuffice for a doſe than of any other; for which reaſon it ſits better on the ſtomach, and enlivens the ſpirits of thoſe that drink it. It has been long noted for a good purging water; and a ſingle quart will purge pretty briſkly, and promote plenty of urine, without gripes. It cures obſtinate ſcorbutic caſes, and as there is a fine volatile ſpirit in this water, it may be drank for a conſiderable time, as an alterative, with happy conſequences.

Stretham is a village ſix miles ſouth of London, that has been long remarkable for its medicinal ſpring. The water has ſomewhat of a yellowiſh tinge,

tinge, and throws up a ſcum variegated with copper, blue and green colours. At the ſpring head it has a nauſeous ſaline taſte, and a gallon will yield 200 grains of ſediment, the ſalt of which has a penetrating, brackiſh taſte, with a ſtrong flavour; and in the air it will almoſt melt. This is partly marine, and partly nitre, enveloped in a little ſulphur, and a greater proportion of abſorbent earth. When it was moſt in vogue, three pints boiled to a pint and a half, was given as a purge; for it operates both by ſtool and urine, and it has been found good in diſorders of the eyes.

The Dog-and-Duck is a noted public-houſe in St. George's Fields, near London, greatly reſorted to in ſpring and ſummer. The water is clear, and has very little taſte; but a gallon will yield two hundred grains of ſediment, of a dirty colour, and a pungent, brackiſh taſte. The earthy matter is as one to twelve, in proportion to the ſalt, and it will ferment ſtrongly with ſpirit of ſalt, and ſpirit of vitriol; but will not turn to perfect lime by calcination. This water has been noted for curing leprous diſorders, and ſome have affirmed, that it cured an ulcerated cancer in the breaſt, by drinking the water, and keeping a cloth, wetted in the water, always over it. Being drank from one pint to three, it generally purges eaſily and briſkly, without affecting the ſtrength, unleſs in very tender conſtitutions. It may be taken as an alterative, inſtead of common drink, for the cure of ſcorbutic pimples, tetters, the leproſy, and the king's evil. It is alſo a palliative cure in cancerous diſorders, and has been the means of prolonging the lives of ſeveral. The only fault of this water is, its being too cooling, for which reaſon it is prejudicial to perſons of phlegmatic conſtitutions, and of weak habits of body.

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At Cobham, a town ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Kingſton, is a medicinal water, that has a ſenſible taſte of iron; and a gallon will yield ſeven grains of a ſubſtance like oker, which a load-ſtone will attract without calcination. It is a ſtrong chalybeate, and deſerves to be more known.

About Haſelmere there is great plenty of iron-ore, and ſome marble, though the quantity is but ſmall. There is alſo a ſort of hard ſtone, that has the appearance of caſt iron, and is in high eſteem for paving. This is chiefly found about Nuffield. About Gatton are quarries of white free-ſtone, which will endure the fire very well, but not the ſun and air; it is therefore much uſed in the furnaces of chemiſts ovens, and in glaſs-houſes. On Whitehill, in the pariſh of Bleachingly, are ſeveral quarries of free-ſtone, which, though harder than the former, is not ſo white, and near Rye-gate is fine fuller's earth.

The ſoil of this county is, as hath already been intimated, of ſeveral ſorts, ſome being proper for corn, others for paſture, and others good for little. There is plenty of chalk in the downs, which is very proper for manuring all ſorts of land. On the top of the eminence called Claygate-hill, and Nower-hill, the ſoil conſiſts of a hot, dry ſand; and to the ſouthward the ground is a mixture of loam and ſand. In other parts, the clay is ſo light and ſoft, that it will diſſolve with any moiſture, which renders ſome of the by-roads very bad in winter. At Brockwick is a heath, upon a ſtony gravel, and the hills about Borehill, are all of the ſame kind, ſome of which, however, produce very good wheat, and other corn.

This county is remarkable for walnut-trees, which are thought to abound here more than in any other part of England. The walnuts are of a very good ſort, and the wood excellent for cabi-

nets,

nets, and other curious works. There are alſo here, in ſome parts, a wild ſort of black cherries, of which a very pleaſant wine is ſaid to be made, not much inferior to French claret. Box-trees are very plentiful about Darking, and the wood being ſent to town, is made into mathematical inſtruments, rulers for workmen, and the like. Banſtead Downs, which ſtretch thirty miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, are covered with a ſhort herbage, intermixed with thyme; hence the mutton, though ſmall, is remarkably ſweet. The county in general, is well provided with river-fiſh, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout. There are here great numbers of gardens, for pleaſure as well as profit, and hence the London markets are ſupplied with fruits and herbs.

Clover and ſainfoin agree very well with the ſandy ſoil of this county. Near Guilford they ſow a great deal of the latter, which is a conſiderable improvement, for it yields two tons, and two or two and a half of hay per acre. Between Guilford and Ripley, the ſoil is better, and generally lets from ten to fifteen ſhillings per acre, and the crops are exceeding good. The author of the Six Weeks Tour through the ſouthern counties, obſerves, that their courſe is, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3 ſpring-corn. 4. clover. 5. wheat. 6. beans, peas, or oats. But they obſerve this courſe only when the ſoil is in good order; for when it runs foul, they favour it rather more. They plow three or four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels and a half, and eſteem three quarters, a middling crop. They plow once for barley, in their light lands, but twice in thoſe which are heavier, and ſow three and a half, or four buſhels on an acre, which produce, upon a medium, four quarters. They plow but once

for

for oats, and ſow four or five buſhels, which yield, on a medium, four or five quarters. They likewiſe plow but once for beans, dibble in three buſhels to the acre, hoe them once, and if foul, twice; for peas, they plow once, ſow three buſhels, generally in drills, fourteen or fifteen inches aſunder, with a ſmall plough made for that purpoſe; they always hoe them once or twice, and have commonly four quarters on an acre. The farmers likewiſe ſow many turnips, for which they plow twice or thrice, and moſt commonly feed them off with ſheep, but ſometimes with ſtall-fed bullocks; in which caſe, an acre will fatten two beaſts of a middling ſize.

They uſe both horſes and oxen in tillage, putting four horſes to a plough, and ſometimes more; and even four, ſix, and eight oxen; and in their light lands, turn up an acre and a half a day, but in the ſtiffer ſoils, an acre. But though the oxen are, by the ſenſible people, reckoned the moſt profitable, the farmers uſe ten times as many horſes as oxen. They keep many cows in this county, and reckon the profit of one amounts to four pounds a year.

They have in Surry a ſort of ſnails, three times as big as the common ſort, which are ſaid to have been brought out of Italy by the earl of Arundel.

The uncommon plants growing wild in this county, are the following:

The ſweet-ſmelling flag, or calamus, *Acorus verus ſive calamus officinarum*, Park. Found about Hedley in this county.

The greater tooth-wort, *Dentaria major Matthiolo*, Ger. In a ſhady lane, not far from Darking, growing plentifully.

Horned

Horned mountain rampion, with a round head of flowers, *Rapunculus corniculatus montanus.* On many places of the downs.

Chickling vetch, *Vicia lathyroides noſtras, ſeu lathyrus viciaeformis.* Found in Peckam field, in a ſqualid watery place.

Blue ſweet-ſmelling toad-flax, *Linaria odorata monſpaſſulana,* J. B. Found in the hedges near Farnham.

Water-mint of a ſpicy ſmell, *Mentha arvenſis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico,* Ray. This is a very ſcarce plant, but found in the hedges near the foot of Box-hill.

The later autumnal gentian, with leaves like centaury, *Gentianella fugax, autumnalis elatior centaurii minoris foliis,* Park. Found on Banſtead downs, though not in great plenty.

Creſted cow-wheat, *Melampyrum criſtatum,* J. B. Found plentifully in ſeveral parts of the county.

Squinancy-wort, *Synanchica Lugdunienſis,* Ger. Found on ſeveral parts of Leith-hill.

Wild-rue, *Ruta montanae,* Ger. Found on ſome parts of the ſame hill.

Wild thyme, *Thymus ſylveſtris,* Ger. Found in vaſt plenty on moſt of the downs and upland paſtures of this county.

Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus,* C. B. Found in the hedges near Leatherhead.

Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris,* Park. Found in the paſture grounds near Kingſton.

Thorow-wax, *Perfoliata vulgaris,* Ger. Found among the corn near Croydon.

Wood-peaſe, or heath-peaſe, *Aſtragalus ſylvaticus,* Ger. Found on the heathy grounds near Godalming.

Bird's-foot, *Ornithopodium majus,* Ger. Found in the fields near Cobham.

Maiden

Maiden pinks, *Caryophillus minor repens noſtras*, Ray. Theſe flowers, which the ſeedſmen call Matted pinks, grow in plenty on the ſandy hills, particularly near Eſher.

Tender ivy-leaved bell flower, *Campanula paluſtre cymbalariae foliis*, Ger. Found in ſeveral parts of this county, on watery banks.

Verticulate knot-graſs, with thyme-like leaves, *Polygonum ſerpillifolium verticillatum*, Ray. Found in watery places, in many parts of this county.

Round-leaved marſh St. Peter's wort, *Aſcyrum paluſtre villoſum*, Ray. Found near the borders of ſprings, particularly about thoſe of the Mole and the Wandle.

The principal manufacture carried on in this county is woollen cloth, more particularly kerſeys.

This county is divided into thirteen hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Wincheſter, and has one hundred and forty pariſhes, in which are thirteen market towns, namely, Chertſey, Croydon, Darking, Epſom, Ewel, Farnham, Godalming, Guilford, Haſelmere, Kingſton, Ryegate, Southwark, and Woking, beſides two ancient boroughs, which have no market, namely, Blechingley, and Gatton; and it ſends fourteen members to parliament, that is, two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Southwark, Guilford, Ryegate, Haſelmere, Blechingley, and Gatton.

We ſhall enter this county by paſſing over London bridge into SOUTHWARK, which, though generally conſidered as a part of London, we have reſerved for this county, in which it is properly placed; and is ſo extenſive and populous, that none of the cities or market-towns of England, equal

equal it in the number of its houſes and inhabitants, it extending like London itſelf along the bank of the Thames, and joining ſeveral villages that were formerly at a conſiderable diſtance, particularly Horſley-down and Rotherhithe on the eaſt, and Lambeth on the weſt; and from north to ſouth it extends in the broadeſt part from London bridge almoſt to Newington Butts; but what is more properly termed Southwark, is included in the pariſhes of St. Olave, St Saviour, St. Thomas's, St. George, and Chriſt church, all of which are very extenſive.

St. Olave's, Southwark, is of conſiderable antiquity, ſince we find it mentioned ſo early as the year 1281; but part of the old church falling down in 1736, the pariſhioners applied to parliament for power to rebuild it, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1739. It is ſituated in Tooley ſtreet, near the ſouth end of London bridge, and conſiſts of a plain body, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins at the corners. It has a ſquare tower, ſurrounded at the top by a plain ſubſtantial baluſtrade, and the whole has an air of plainneſs and ſimplicity. It is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and the incumbent's profits are ſaid to amount to above 400l. a year.

St. Saviour's, alſo called St. Mary Overies, is a very ancient church, ſeated to the ſouth-weſt of the bridge foot. In the place where it ſtandswas a priory of nuns, founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry over the Thames, before London bridge was built. This priory was ſome time after converted into a college of prieſts, but in the year 1106, it was refounded by the biſhop of Winchеſter and two Norman knights, for canons regular; and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its ſituation, was called, St Mary Overie, that is. St. Mary over the river. This edifice being

being deſtroyed by fire, about the year 1207, was ſoon after rebuilt, and Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, added to it a ſpacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The monaſtery and conventual church were rebuilt in the reigns of Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth; and at the general ſuppreſſion were ſurrendered to Henry the Eighth, upon which the pariſhes of St. Mary Magadalen and St. Margaret, purchaſed the conventual church of king Henry, and were the next year united by act of parliament, and the church being then repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour's. This Gothic ſtructure, in its conſtruction and extent, reſembles a cathedral. The window, entrances, and almoſt every other part, is purely in the Gothic ſtile; the tower, which is ſquare and well proportioned, is ſupported by maſſy pillars, and riſes over the meeting of the middle and croſs-iſles. It is crowned with battlements, and has a pinnacle at each corner. This church is a rectory in the gift of the pariſh, and the profits ariſing to the two chaplains, are ſaid to amount to upwards of 300 l. per annum.

St. Thomas's, which is ſeated on the north ſide of St. Thomas's ſtreet, was erected for the uſe of the fine hoſpital of the ſame name, of which we ſhall ſpeedily give a particular account; but the number of houſes and inhabitants near the hoſpital greatly encreaſing, this church was rendered parochial, and a chapel erected in the hoſpital, for the uſe of the patients. It is a plain brick building, enlightened by a ſeries of large windows, and the corners ſtrengthened and adorned with ruſtic, as are alſo the corners of the tower. This church is neither a rectory nor a vicarage, but a kind of impropriation, in the gift of the hoſpital.

St. George's ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt corner of St. Margaret's hill. There was a church in this place before the year 1122, which was taken down in 1734, and the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed in 1736. To this church you aſcend by a flight of ſteps, defended by plain iron rails. The door caſe, which is of the Ionic order, has a circular pediment, adorned with cherubims in the clouds; and on each ſide of the pediment which riſes as high as the roof; the front is ornamented with a baluſtrade and vaſes. From this part, the tower riſes plain, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins, like the body of the building, and on the corners are placed vaſes. From hence riſe a ſeries of Ionic columns, which ſupport a ſpire, that has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown, worth to the incumbent about 220 l. a year.

Chriſt Church, which is ſituated by the weſt ſide of the road, near the foot of Black-friars bridge, is a regular and well conſtructed brick building, erected with little expence, ſince the year 1737, when the foundation of the old church gave way. It is a plain ſtructure, enlightened by two ranges of windows, and has a ſquare tower, upon which is a turret. This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is the heirs and aſſigns of John Marſhal, of the borough of Southwark, Gent. who cauſed the old church to be erected, by leaving in the year 1627, the ſum of 700 l. for that purpoſe, with an eſtate of 60 l. a year towards the ſupport of the miniſter; and the inhabitants applying to parliament in 1670, it was made a diſtinct pariſh, independant of that of St. Saviour's.

To theſe churches we ſhall add theſe of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, St. Mary Rotherhithe, and St. John the Evangeliſt, which are joined

joined to the eaſt end of this extenſive borough, and are generally conſidered as a part of it. The former is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt corner of Bermondſey ſtreet, vulgarly called Barnaby ſtreet, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the ſiſter of Lazarus. It appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey, that a church of the ſame name was ſituaated on the ſame ſpot, in the time of the Saxons. The preſent ſtructure, which was erected in 1680, is ſeventy-ſix feet in length, and ſixty-one in breadth. Its height to the roof is thirty feet; the ſteeple is eighty-ſeven feet high, and the tower is covered with a dome, crowned with a turret. This is a plain ſtructure of brick, plaiſtered over, with the caſes of the doors and windows of ſtone; and the windows are arched with cherubs heads on the top. The advowſon belongs to lay patrons, and the profits of the incumbent are ſaid to amount to about 200 l. per annum. St. Mary Rotherhithe is ſeated near the bank of the Thames. The old church had ſtood above two hundred years, when being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to parliament in 1736, for leave to pull it down, and the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed in 1739. This edifice is built with brick, and ornamented with ſtone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both of the tower and body, are ſtrengthened with a handſome ruſtic. The tower is compoſed of two ſtages, and terminated by a baluſtrade, from which riſes a circular baſe that ſupports a kind of lantern, elegantly conſtructed with Corinthian columns. Over theſe are urns, with flames, and from the top of this lantern riſes a well conſtructed ſpire. This church is a rectory in the gift of a lay patron, and the profits ariſing to the incumbent are ſaid to amount to above 150 l. a year. St. John the Evangeliſt's owed its riſe to

the great encreaſe of buildings. It is one of the fifty new churches, ordered to be built by act of parliament, and was finiſhed in 1732, when the diſtrict of Horſleydown being ſeparated from St. Olave's, was by act of parliament conſtituted its pariſh. The ſum of 3500 l. was likewiſe granted by parliament, to be laid out in lands, tenements, &c. in fee-ſimple, and the church-wardens to pay the rector the additional ſum of 60 l. to be raiſed by fees ariſing from burials. The body of this ſtructure is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian in the center; the tower has a baluſtrade on the top, from whence riſes the ſpire, to which the architect has given the form of a column, which is fluted, and has on its top an Ionic capital, which gives the whole ſtructure a very whimſical appearance. Beſides theſe churches, there are meeting-houſes of all the different ſects of diſſenters.

Southwark is mentioned in hiſtory in the year 1052, when we are told, that earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having caſt anchor till the return of the tide, paſſed London-bridge without oppoſition, in order to engage the royal navy, which conſiſted of fifty ſhips of war, lying oppoſite to Weſtminſter. If this be true, all theſe ſhips of war muſt have been very ſmall, or the bridge, which was then of wood, muſt have been raiſed to a prodigious height, and of a very different conſtruction than it is at preſent. However, affairs being accommodated between the king and the earl, the latter returned without coming to an engagement.

The borough of Southwark was governed by its own bailiff till the year 1327, when the city of London finding great inconveniencies from the eſcape of malefactors thither, out of the reach and cognizance of the city magiſtrates, obtained a grant,

a grant, by which the mayor of London was conſtituted bailiff of Southwark, and impowered to govern it by his deputy. However, the inhabitants, ſome time after, recovered their former privileges, which they enjoyed till king Edward the Sixth granted Southwark to the city of London, for the ſum of 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and about a month after the paſſing of this patent, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge-ward-without, in conſideration of the city's paying to the crown, an additional ſum of 500 marks; upon which, the number of the aldermen was encreaſed from twenty-five to twenty-ſix, a new one being choſen to govern that borough. Hence Southwark has ever ſince been conſidered as ſubject to the lord mayor, who has under him a ſteward and bailiff, the former of whom regularly holds a court of record, in the hall on St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes within his limits; and the lord mayor proclaims a fair held at Southwark on the 19th of September. But notwithſtanding this, the borough is, in a great meaſure, independant of the city, and is principally governed by a number of juſtices of the peace, who have not the leaſt dependance on the city.

Southwark is divided into two parts: the Borough-liberty, in which the lord mayor's ſteward or bailiff holds the above courts; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, which is ſubdivided into the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor; for each of which ſubdiviſions, a court-leet is held, where the conſtables, aleconners, and fleſh-taſters are choſen, and other buſineſs tranſacted. The Clink-liberty is under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter, who, beſides a court-leet, keeps a court of record here, by his ſteward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, da-

mages, and treſpaſſes. Court-leets are alſo kept at Bermondſey and Rotherhithe. The military government of Southwark is under the lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and eleven deputy-lieutenants. But to return to the hiſtory of this borough.

On the 10th of June, 1381, Wat Tyler, with a mob, ſaid to amount to one hundred thouſand men, marching from Black-heath, entered Southwark, ſet at liberty the priſoners in the King's-bench and Marſhelſea priſons, and levelled to the ground, the houſes of all lawyers and queſtmen; and while one party went to Lambeth, where they burnt the archiepiſcopal palace, with the rich furniture, books, and regiſters, another deſtroyed the common ſtews along the bank-ſide. In this dreadful confuſion, the lord mayor cauſed the bridge-gate to be ſhut and fortified; but the next day they were admitted into the city, and the ſhambles and wine-cellars ſet open for their accommodation. There, after burning the temple, the priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem, near Smithfield, ſeizing the tower, and beheading the archbiſhop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales, high treaſurer, on Tower-hill, and murdering many of the moſt eminent citizens, and particularly the lawyers, Wat Tyler was ſlain by William Walworth, the lord mayor, while holding a conference with the king in Smithfield. The rebels immediately bent their bows to revenge his death, when king Richard, though but fifteen years of age, had the courage and prudence to ride up to them, crying, "My "friends, will you kill your king? Be not troubled "for the loſs of your leader, I will be your cap-"tain, and grant what you deſire." Upon which they changed their reſolution, and marched under his conduct through Southwark, into St. George's-fields; but there finding a thouſand citizens completely

pletely armed, they were ſtruck with a panic, and throwing down their arms, begged for mercy, which being granted, they immediately diſperſed.

Oppoſite to the weſt end of St. George's-church was anciently a magnificent ſtructure, belonging to the duke of Suffolk, which coming to Henry the Eighth, he erected a mint in it for the coining of money; and it being afterwards pulled down and converted into ſtreets, they ſtill retained the name, and it being a privileged place, it became a harbour for bankrupts and debtors, to which they fled, in order to defraud their creditors. Though the privilege of the place was taken away in the reign of William the Third, they kept their ſtation, in defiance of the laws, and of the civil power, till an act of parliament war made in the latter end of the reign of king George the Firſt, which obliged them to diſperſe.

In this borough were anciently a number of brothels, called the ſtews, ſituated on the bank-ſide Southwark, and licenſed by the biſhop of Wincheſter. At firſt there were eighteen of theſe houſes, but afterwards twelve were only allowed. They ſtood in a row, and had ſigns on their fronts facing the Thames, which were not hung out, but painted on the walls, as the cardinals hat, the croſs-keys, the bell, the caſtle, the ſwan, the boar's head, &c. Theſe houſes were under very ſtrict regulations, confirmed by act of parliament in the reign of Henry the Second, which were to be obſerved, under the penalty of ſuffering great pains and puniſhments. No ſingle woman, deſirous of forſaking her ſins, was to be kept againſt her will, and every lewd woman was forbidden the rites of the church, and denied Chriſtian burial, if ſhe was not recon-

ciled to the church before her death, Hence there was a plot of ground, termed the ſingle woman's church-yard, appointed for theſe lewd women, at a diſtance from the pariſh church. Theſe lewd houſes were put down by order of king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1546, when it was proclaimed by ſound of trumpet, that the ſtews ſhould be no longer privileged and uſed as common brothels.

In the borough of Southwark are three hoſpitals, St. Thomas's, the Lock, and Guy's hoſpital.

St. Thomas's is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the extenſive ſtreet called the Borough, at a ſmall diſtance from the foot of London bridge, and is a very noble and extenſive charity, for the reception of the neceſſitous ſick and wounded. With reſpect to its origin, it is to be obſerved, that in the year 1207, the priory of St. Mary Overies, being deſtroyed by fire, the canons erected, at a ſmall diſtance, an edifice to the ſame purpoſe, till their monaſtery could be rebuilt, which being accompliſhed, Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the prior of Bermondſey had, two years before, built an alms-houſe for the reception of indigent children, and neceſſitous proſelites; and having dedicated the new ſtructure to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343l. a year, from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondſey. At length, the lord mayor and citizens, having, in the year 1551, purchaſed of king Edward the Sixth the manor of Southwark, as hath been already mentioned, the city immediately repaired and enlarged this hoſpital, at the expence of about 1100l. and in 1553, the king incorporated a ſociety of perſons for its government, in common with two other

other great charities in the city, Chriſt's hoſpital and Bridewell. Though the fire of London ſpared this hoſpital, it deſtroyed great part of its poſſeſſions; and it being in a ruinous condition, ſubſcriptions were made for rebuilding it, and it was erected upon a larger and more commodious plan, by the aſſiſtance of different benefactors, till it was entirely compleated, and at preſent conſiſts of three ſquare courts.

Next the ſtreet is a handſome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the ſame work on each ſide, for foot-paſſengers. Theſe gates open into a neat ſquare court, encompaſſed on three ſides with a colonade, and on the north ſide, under an empty niche, is an inſcription, importing, that that ſide, which contains three wards, was erected at the expence of Thomas Guy, Eſq; in the year 1707. On the ſouth, under the ſame kind of niche, is an inſcription, ſhewing, that that ſide, which alſo contains three wards, was erected at the expence of Thomas Frederick, Eſq; in 1708. The center of the principal front, which is on the eaſt-ſide, facing the ſtreet, is of ſtone, with a circular pediment at the top, beneath which is a niche, with a ſtatue of king Edward the Sixth, holding in his right hand a gilt ſceptre, and in his left the charter. A little lower, on each ſide, is a niche, in which is a man with a crutch, and a ſick woman, and in other niches under them, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a ſling. Over the niches are feſtoons, and between the laſt mentioned figures, the king's arms in relievo. Underneath is a ſpacious paſſage down ſeveral ſteps into the ſecond court, which has colonades like the former, except at the front of the chapel, which is on the north ſide, and is adorned with lofty pilaſters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedeſtals,

and on the top is a pediment, as there is alſo in the center of the eaſt and weſt ſides; and above the piazzas, the fronts of the walls are ornamented with pilaſters of the Ionic order. In the middle of the court is a braſs ſtatue of king Edward the Sixth, well executed by Scheemakers, and behind him is a ſmall pedeſtal, on which is placed his crown lying upon a cuſhion. This ſtatue is encompaſſed with iron rails, and upon a lofty ſtone pedeſtal, is the following inſcription,

THIS STATUE
OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH,
A MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
OF EXEMPLARY PIETY AND WISDOM
ABOVE HIS YEARS;
THE GLORY AND ORNAMENT OF HIS AGE,
AND MOST MUNIFICENT FOUNDER
OF THIS HOSPITAL,
WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENCE
OF CHARLES JOYCE, ESQUIRE,
IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XXXVII.

The ſame inſcription is placed in Latin on the oppoſite face of the pedeſtal. In the middle of the eaſt ſide of this court is a ſpacious paſſage into the next, between rows of columns which ſupport the ſtructure above. In the third court the buildings are older than in the others, and entirely ſurrounded with a colonade, above which there are long ſlender pilaſters, with ſmall Ionic capitals. In the center is a ſtatue of Robert Clayton, Eſq; in his robes, as lord mayor, encompaſſed with iron rails; upon one ſide of the pedeſtal is his arms in relievo, and on the oppoſite ſide an inſcription, importing, that the above gentleman gave firſt 600 l. towards the rebuilding of that houſe, and afterwards left 2300 l. to the poor of it.

Though

Though the eſtates at firſt belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the munificence of the citizens, the annual diſburſements amount to near 8000 l. This hoſpital contains nineteen wards, in which are four hundred and ſeventy-four beds, which are conſtantly kept filled, and there are always a conſiderable number of out-patients. There belongs to this hoſpital, a preſident, a treaſurer, a ſteward, a chaplain, four phyſicians, three ſurgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a matron, an aſſiſtant clerk in the compting-houſe, a brewer and butcher, a cook, aſſiſtant, and ſervant, two porters, four beadles, nineteen ſiſters, nineteen nurſes, nineteen watch-women, and a watchman.

The lock-hoſpital, which is at the ſouth-weſt corner of Kent-ſtreet in Southwark, was anciently a houſe for the reception and cure of lepers, but at preſent belongs to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in the city, and is appropiated to the cure of venereal patients. It was rebuilt about twenty years ago, and is a ſmall neat edifice, to which belongs a chapel.

Guy's hoſpital is ſituated near St. Thomas's, for the cure of the ſick and lame, by Mr. Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookſeller of London, who, by his induſtry and frugality, amaſſed an immenſe fortune. The expence of erecting and furniſhing this hoſpital, amounted to 18,793 l. 16 s. a great part of which he expended in his life-time, and the ſum he left to endow it, amounting to 219,499 l. both together amounted to 238,292 l. 16 s. The iron gates of this hoſpital open into a ſquare, in the midſt of which is a brazen ſtatue of the founder, dreſſed in his livery gown, well executed by Mr. Scheemakers, with the following inſcription in the front of the pedeſtal.

THOMAS GUY,
SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL
IN HIS LIFF-TIME,
A. D. M,DCC,XXXI.

On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal, the parable of the good Samaritan is repreſented in baſſo relievo. On the eaſt ſide, our Saviour healing the impotent man, and on the ſouth ſide, Mr. Guy's arms. This hoſpital is ſo extenſive as to contain twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, and the whole has a plainneſs and regularity, ſuitable to the nature of the inſtitution. There belong to it ſixty governors, who have a common ſeal, and a conſiderable number of officers, particularly a treaſurer and his clerk, a ſteward, a chaplain, two phyſicians, an apothecary, who has two ſervants, a ſurgery-man, a butler, a cook and her ſervant, a porter, beadle, and matron, eleven ſiſters, eight nurſes, twelve watch-women, one brother and a ſiſter belonging to the lunaticks. By this noble charity, health and eaſe have been reſtored to many thouſand people; beſides which, the out-patients, who receive medicines gratis, frequently at one time amount to about one thouſand ſix hundred.

Beſides theſe noble hoſpitals, there are many other conſiderable foundations, particularly queen Elizabeth's ſchool, in Schoolhouſe-lane, Tooley-ſtreet, which was founded by that princeſs, for inſtructing the boys of St. Olave's pariſh, in Engliſh, Grammar, and writing. This ſchool generally conſiſts of near three hundred boys, for the teaching of whom the Grammar-maſter has a ſalary of 61 l. a year; his uſher 41 l. 10 s; the writing-maſter 60 l. out of which he is obliged to ſupply the boys with pens and ink; the Engliſh

liſh maſter 37 l. 10 s. and his uſher 20 l. There are alſo in Southwark ſeven charity ſchools, fourteen alms-houſes, and five priſons, the King's-Bench in St. George's fields, the Marſhelſea, the New-priſon, which is the county jail for felons, the Compter, and the Clink.

With reſpect to this borough, the building of Black-friar's bridge, will ſoon occaſion a great variety of alterations and improvements: new ſtreets, of handſome and elegant buildings, and noble ſquares, are planned, and will probably be ſoon executed.

William Sherlock, an eminent divine, and learned writer in the ſeventeenth century, was born in the year 1641, in the borough of Southwark, and educated firſt at Eton ſchool, and afterwards at Peterhouſe-college in Cambridge. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, and entered into orders, he was, in 1669, preſented to the rectory of St. George's Botolph-lane in London; and about eleven years after, was collated to the prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1685, he was choſen maſter of the Temple. During the reigns of king Charles the Second, and king James the Second, he maintained the doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; and agreeably to theſe principles, he refuſed, upon the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, to take the oaths to the government, in conſequence of which he was deprived of his livings. He thought proper, however, in a little time after to alter his ſentiments, and having taken the oaths, was reſtored to his benefices. In 1691, he ſucceeded Dr. Tillotſon in the deanery of St. Paul's; and a little before his death, was preſented to the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordſhire. He died June 19, 1707, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. His writings are numerous. His diſcourſe

courſe concerning death is eſteemed the moſt valuable. Biſhop Burnet ſays, "that he was a "clear, a polite, and a ſtrong writer, but apt "to aſſume too much, and to treat his adverſa-"ries with contempt." He left behind him two ſons, the eldeſt of whom, Thomas, afterwards became biſhop of London.

Sir John Leake, a brave and ſucceſsful admiral in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, ſon to captain Richard Leake, maſter gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe, in June 1656. Having learned under his father the art of navigation and gunnery, he entered into the ſea-ſervice, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf remarkably in that memorable battle between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in 1673. He was ſome time after engaged in the merchants ſervice; but returning once more into the royal navy, he obtained the command of a ſhip of war, and in 1689, had a principal hand in effecting the relief of Londonderry in Ireland. Recommended by ſo ſignal a diſplay of his courage and good fortune, he was ſucceſſively promoted by king William the Third, to ſeveral ſuperior commands; and in 1702, ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was appointed commander in chief of a ſquadron deſtined for the recovery of Newfoundland. This ſervice he effectually performed; and upon his return to England, was conſtituted rear-admiral of the blue, and ſoon after vice-admiral of the ſame ſquadron. In 1704, he received the honour of knighthood, and aſſiſted Sir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar. In the courſe of the following year, he relieved that fortreſs two ſeveral times, when it was cloſely beſieged by the enemy. He likewiſe had a ſhare in the conqueſt of Barcelona, Carthagena, Majorca, and Minorca; and upon his

his return home received a gratuity of 1000 l. from her majeſty. In 1707, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet; and this poſt he enjoyed till the acceſſion of king George the Firſt, when he was ſuperſeded by Matthew Aylmer, and retired with a penſion of 600 l. He ſpent the remainder of his days in a little box he had built at Greenwich, and dying there Auguſt the 1ſt, 1720, was interred in the pariſh church of Stepney.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of Southwark, are St. George's fields, where have been found many Roman coins, and checquered pavements, it being the center of three Roman ways. Since the building of Weſtminſter and Black-friars bridges, commodious roads have been made acroſs theſe fields, leading to the Borough, and the principal roads in the county; and a conſiderable part of theſe fields will probably, in a few years, be converted into ſtreets of handſome houſes. The Magdalen houſe, for the reception of penitent proſtitutes, is now erecting by the governors of an excellent charity, eſtabliſhed in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's fields, in the year 1758: It is a neat ſtructure, conſiſting of a center and two detached wings.

At the ſouth-weſt end of theſe fields is the aſylum, or houſe of refuge for orphans and other deſerted girls of the poor, within the bills of mortality; was founded at the ſame time with the Magdalen hoſpital, in order to preſerve poor, friendleſs, and deſerted girls, from the miſeries and dangers to which they would be expoſed, and particularly from the guilt of proſtitution. The children are regularly and alternately employed, in reading, knitting, ſewing, and in the buſineſs of the kitchen; to which latter employment four are appointed weekly to be with the cook, to aſſiſt her,

her, and to receive from her the neceſſary inſtructions in plain cookery. They are likewiſe employed in all houſhold buſineſs, according to their reſpective ages and abilities. The chaplain preaches on Sundays, performs the other parts of divine ſervice, and catechiſes the children. The teacher uſually reads prayers on the other days of the week; and ſome portion of ſcripture is read by thoſe of the children who are beſt able. The officers and ſervants of the houſe are a phyſician, two ſurgeons, an apothecary, and a chaplain, a ſecretary, a matron, teachers of reading, knitting, ſewing, &c. a cook, a houſe-maid, and a ſervant man.

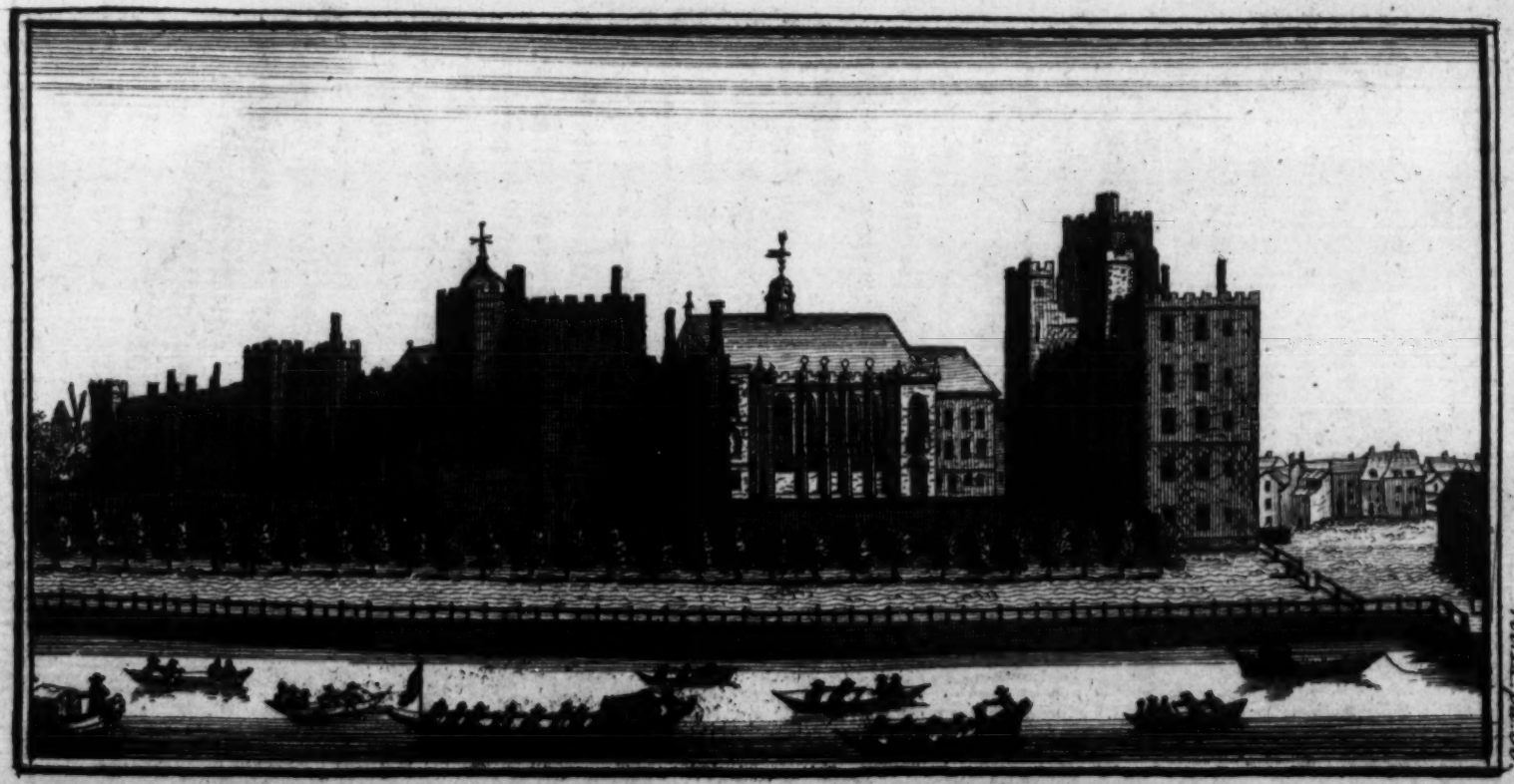
Near this charitable foundation is another, particularly appropriated to the cure of ruptures.

At the ſouth-eaſt end of St. George's fields is NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village extending from the end of Blackman ſtreet, Southwark, to Kennington common, which is ſaid to have received the name of Butts from the exerciſe of ſhooting at butts, ſet up in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, both here and in other towns of England, to fit men to ſerve in the regiment of archers. Here are ſaid to have been planted the firſt peaches, ſo much eſteemed by the name of Newington peaches. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter; and the profits of the incumbent amount to about 140 l. a year. In this village are three alms-houſes, a charity-ſchool and a workhouſe. The principal of theſe alms-houſes are thoſe of the fiſhmonger's company. The moſt ancient of which is St. Peter's hoſpital, which that company erected by virtue of letters patent granted by king James the Firſt, in the year 1618, for the reception of ſeveral of their poor members. It contains twenty-two alms-people, each of whom

whom has two rooms, and an allowance of 3 s. a week, 15 s. at Chriſtmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown yearly, and one of the penſioners who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 2 l. a year. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates, opening into the center of the building. On the inſide are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall, with painted windows, and a chapel. To the ſouth of this hoſpital is another, founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the fiſhmongers company, in 1719, whoſe ſtatue ſtands upon a pedeſtal; and on the walls, which extend before both, are iron rails, to afford a view of this ſtatue, of the more modern hoſpital erected by that gentleman, and of the pleaſant walks before it. This is alſo founded for twenty poor men and women, who have much the ſame accommodations and allowance with thoſe of St. Peter's.

At a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of St. George's Fields is the village of LAMBETH, which is particularly famous for its containing, for ſeveral centuries, the palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was formerly in the ſee of Rocheſter, but archbiſhop Baldwin having obtained it by exchange, began this palace in the year 1188. In 1250, Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having incurred the hatred of the citizens of London by his arrogance, retired to this palace for the ſecurity of his perſon; and finding it in a ruinous condition, rebuilt the whole north ſide, the archiepiſcopal apartments, the chapel, the library, and cloyſters, and the guard-chamber. This palace, from that time, became the reſidence of the greateſt perſons of the church. Cardinal Poole added a gallery and ſome rooms to the eaſt end, alſo a magnificent gatehouſe. The Lollard's tower, thus named from a room in it, in which

which were impriſoned the followers of Wickliff, the firſt Britiſh reformer, who were called Lollards, was finiſhed by Chichely. This is a ſmall room, in which ſtill remain eight rings and ſtaples, to which that prelate's fellow chriſtians were chained, for preſuming to differ from him in opinion. The hall was erected by archbiſhop Juxton: and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall, was begun by Dr. Sancroft, and finiſhed by Dr. Tillotſon, who, in about three years, laid out near 8000l. on this palace. Hence, the preſent ſtructure being erected at different times, has little appearance of uniformity; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened; and being ſituated on the banks of the Thames, afford a fine view up and down the river; and from the higher apartments, a proſpect of the country on every ſide. Of this edifice we have, for the ſatisfaction of our readers in the country, given an engraved view. In this palace is a fine library, founded in 1610, by archbiſhop Sancroft, who, by his will, left all his books for the uſe of his ſucceſſors in the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury. This library has been augmented by the benefactions of the archbiſhops Abbot, Sheldon, Tenniſon, &c. and conſiſts of above ſix hundred volumes in manuſcript, and fourteen thouſand five hundred printed books. The church, which ſtands by the palace, is an antique ſtructure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a ſquare tower, and both that, and the body of the church, are crowned with battlements. In this village is a ſchool, founded in the year 1661, by Richard Lawrence, citizen and merchant of London, which he endowed with 35l. a year, for educating twenty poor children, of that part of the pariſh, called the Marſh and Wall liberties. This pariſh is very extenſive, it reaching into St. George's



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The North West View of Lambeth Palace, *in the County of* Surry.

BRITISH MUSEUM

George's Fields to the eaſt, and to ſeveral villages to the ſouth and weſt. Hence it is divided into eight precincts, denominated the Archbiſhop's, the Dean's, the Prince's, the Marſh, the Wall, Stockwell, and Kennington liberties. It is remarkable, that at Lambeth Wall is a ſpot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, named Pedlar's acre, that has belonged to the pariſh from time immemorial, and is ſaid to have been given to the pariſh by a pedlar, on condition that his picture, with that of his dog, ſhould be perpetually preſerved in the painted glaſs, in one of the windows of the church, and which the pariſhioners placed in the ſouth-eaſt window of the middle iſle.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet in this pariſh, is particularly famous for its gardens, which have been many years converted into a place of genteel entertainment, during the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons. In the midſt of the garden is a grand orcheſtre, containing a fine organ and a band of muſic, with ſome of the beſt voices, and the ſeats or boxes are diſpoſed round it to the beſt advantage, with reſpect to hearing the muſic. On the back of many of the boxes are pictures painted from the deſigns of Mr. Hayman. At ſome diſtance is a grand pavillion, finiſhed in a moſt elegant taſte, in which are ſeveral large pieces, painted by Mr. Hayman; and round it the trees are ſcattered about it with a pleaſing confuſion. Still farther from the orcheſtre are ſeveral noble viſtas of very tall trees, where the ſpaces between them are filled up with neat hedges; and on the eaſt ſide are planted with flowers, and ſweet ſmelling ſhrubs. Some of theſe viſtas terminate in a proſpect of the adjacent country, others in a painted repreſentations of triumphal arches. There are in this garden alſo ſeveral ſtatues, and in particular, a fine

fine one in marble by Mr. Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on a lyre. When it grows dark, the garden near the orcheſtre is illuminated, almoſt in an inſtant, with about one thouſand five hundred glaſs lamps, which render the ſcene extremely brilliant; and ſoon after, a very extraordinary piece of machinery has of late been exhibited. On the inſide of one of the hedges, near the entrance into the viſtas, by removing a curtain, a very fine landſcape is ſhewn, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the principal objects that ſtrike the eyes of the ſpectators are a caſcade and a miller's houſe. The exact appearance of water is ſeen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill. It riſes up in foam at the bottom, and then glides away. "This moving picture, ſays the "author of London and its Environs deſcribed, "attended with the noiſe of the water, has a very "pleaſing and ſurprizing effect both on the eye "and ear; but we cannot help obſerving, with "reſpect to this piece, that however well it is "executed, yet peoples being obliged to wait till "the curtain is drawn, and after beholding it for a "few minutes, having it again ſuddenly conceal-"ed from the view, when the exhibition is ended "for that night, has too much the air of a raree "ſhow. If it could have been contrived to make "its appearance gradually, with the riſing of the "moon in the ſame picture, which might ſeem to "enlighten the proſpect, and at length, by de-"grees, to become obſcured by the paſſing of "that luminary behind a cloud, the effect would "perhaps have been much more agreeable." Every thing is provided in theſe gardens in the moſt elegant manner for the company who chuſe to ſup.

To the weſt of Vauxhall is BATTERSEA, a village ſituated on the river Thames, at the diſtance of four miles from London, which gives the title of baron to the lord viſcount Bolingbroke, who has a ſeat here, which is a plain old building. This village is beautified with ſeveral handſome houſes, and here is a free-ſchool for twenty boys, founded by Sir Walter St. John. The gardens about this village are famous for producing the fineſt aſparagus.

Henry Elſynge, clerk of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, was born, in 1598, at Batterſea in Surry, and educated at Chriſt-church college in Oxford. Having finiſhed his ſtudies in that ſeat of the muſes, he travelled into foreign countries, and perfected himſelf ſo well in every uſeful and polite accompliſhment, that, upon his return to England, he was univerſally conſidered as one of the fineſt gentlemen of the age. In conſequence of the recommendation of archbiſhop Laud, he was promoted to the place of clerk of the Houſe of Commons; and though he obtained it by ſo unpopular a method, he yet held it during the greateſt part of the long parliament, till the lower houſe proceeding to try and condemn the king, he reſigned his employment, and retired to his ſeat at Hounſlow in Middleſex, where he died about the middle of Auguſt, 1654, aged fifty-ſix. He wrote a book entitled, *The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England*; and another called, *A Tract concerning proceedings in Parliament.*

Henry Saint-John, lord viſcount Bolingbroke, one of the greateſt and moſt extraordinary perſonages that has appeared in England ſince the beginning of the preſent century, was deſcended of a very ancient and honourable family, and born at Batterſea in this county in the year 1672. He had

had his education at Eton-ſchool, and at Chriſt church college in Oxford, where, though he diſtinguiſhed himſelf early by the brilliancy of his wit, and the ſtrength of his genius, he yet devoted himſelf more to the gratification of his pleaſures, than to the proſecution of his ſtudies. In the year 1700 he entered into the Houſe of Commons, and joining the party of Robert Harley, Eſq; at that time ſpeaker, he acquired, before the end of the ſeſſion, the character of a moſt excellent orator. His abilities, which were now equally known and admired, procured him the poſt, firſt of ſecretary at war, then of ſecretary of ſtate; and in this laſt capacity he had a principal ſhare in effecting the great change of miniſtry in 1710, and in conducting and concluding the famous treaty of Utrecht. For the ſervice which he performed upon theſe occaſions, he was, in 1712, created baron St. John of Ledcard-Tregoze, in Wiltſhire, and viſcount Bolingbroke. He had hitherto acted in a kind of ſubordination to Mr. Harley, now earl of Oxford, and lord high treaſurer; but diſdaining to be directed and controlled by a man, whom he excelled in genius, if not in knowledge, he formed a plan for ſupplanting that nobleman, and ſucceeding him in office; and one part of this plan he actually accompliſhed. The earl of Oxford was removed from his poſt, and Bolingbroke expected to become prime miniſter; but before he had time to attain to that dignity, he was ſurprized by the death of her majeſty queen Anne, and all his ambitious views were thereby diſappointed. Upon the acceſſion of king George the Firſt, he was not only deprived of his poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, but was likewiſe obliged to withdraw from the kingdom, to avoid the danger of an impending proſecution; and though, by his flight, he ſecured his life, he was nevertheleſs, in his abſence,

condemned

condemned by a bill of attainder. The chief article of the charge againſt him, was the ſhare he had in concluding the treaty of Utrecht. Provoked at a ſentence, which he thought extremely ſevere, and urged by the repeated ſolicitations of the Jacobites, he engaged immediately in the ſervice of the pretender, who appointed him his ſecretary; but this poſt he enjoyed but a very little time, being diſmiſſed from it in a few months, with evident marks of diſpleaſure; a circumſtance, in all likelihood, by no means diſagreeable to him, as he appears not to have ever been very fond of that employment. Thus diſcarded abroad, he reſolved to attempt the making his peace at home; and by the mediation of the earl of Stair, at that time the Engliſh ambaſſador at Paris, he was at laſt able to effectuate his purpoſe. In 1723 he obtained his majeſty's free and full pardon; and about two years after an act was paſſed in his favour, re-eſtabliſhing him in the enjoyment of his family inheritance, and enabling him to poſſeſs whatever other real or perſonal eſtates he might purchaſe in the kingdom. But as his attainder was not formally reverſed, he was never reſtored to his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers; and this laſt circumſtance he ſeems to have conſidered as one of the moſt grievous calamities that had befallen him. We find him often complaining of it loudly to Sir William Wyndham, to dean Swift, to Mr. Pope, and to others of his correſpondents; and it was probably his reſentment at this ſtigma on his character, that drew from him thoſe ſevere and cutting ſtrokes of ſatire, which he levelled at Sir Robert Walpole. Reſtored, however, to his native country, he paſſed the remainder of his days in tranquility and retirement, partly at Batterſea, partly

at

at Dawley near Uxbridge; and dying, November the 15th, 1751, at the former of theſe places, was interred in the pariſh church, in the ſame vault with his anceſtors. He wrote ſeveral pieces which he publiſhed during his life-time, and were greatly admired. He was alſo celebrated by Mr. Pope in ſeveral of his admirable poems, but leaving by his will his poſthumous works to Mr. Mallet, they were publiſhed after his death; and being an attack upon revealed religion, were highly cenſured by all the true friends of chriſtianity.

CLAPHAM is a village about a mile and a half to the ſouth-eaſt of Batterſea, and is full of handſome houſes, belonging to the merchants and wealthy citizens of London. On a hill near the road ſtands the church, and there is a handſome ſchool-houſe built by the pariſh, for teaching the children of the poor of the village.

Two miles to the ſouth-weſt of Batterſea is WANDSWORTH, a village that has ſeveral handſome houſes belonging to the gentry and citizens of London, and is ſaid to have obtained its name from the river Wandle, which paſſes through it, under a bridge into the Thames. There are here copper works, ſaid to have been firſt erected by certain Dutchmen, and a fair, held on the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, in Whitſun-week.

To the north-weſt of Wandſworth is PUTNEY, a village ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite to Fulham, to which it is joined by a bridge. Here is an old church, erected after the ſame model with that of Fulham; and they are both ſaid to have been built by two ſiſters. That part of Putney which joins to the heath, commands a fine view, both up and down the river Thames; and here the citizens of London have many pretty ſeats. In the

church, which ſtands near the Thames, are ſeveral handſome monuments, moſt of them modern.

In this village was born Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, and an able ſtateſman, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, whoſe father was a blackſmith here; but nature having endued him with very extraordinary abilities, he was taken into the ſervice of cardinal Wolſey, whence he roſe, firſt to be maſter of the king's Jewel-houſe, and afterwards maſter of the Rolls, and keeper of the privy ſeal. He had a great hand in the diſſolution of the monaſteries, and was rewarded by his majeſty with ſeveral fine eſtates. At length, he was made vicar-general, lord vicegerent in eccleſiaſtical affairs, earl of Eſſex, and knight of the garter. Mindful, however, of the inſtability of fortune, and conſcious of the envy which attended his ſudden riſe, he endeavoured to ſecure himſelf by effecting a marriage between his royal maſter and Anne of Cleves; who, as ſhe was a Proteſtant, and owed her royal dignity chiefly to his intereſt, would, he imagined, exert her whole influence in ſupporting him in power: but the king, not liking the perſon of his new conſort, who, he ſwore, in his coarſe phraſe, was a *Great Flanders Mare*, wreaked his vengeance upon his unhappy miniſter, who was condemned to loſe his head by a bill of attainder. He ſuffered on Tower-hill, with great fortitude and compoſure, July the 28th, 1540. He was one of the chief inſtruments of the reformation, and ſeems to have been a man of real merit; worthy of a better maſter, and a better fate.

WIMBLETON is a village three miles to the ſouth of Putney church, where Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated in the year 568, by Ceaulin the Weſt-Saxon. Wimbleton houſe ſtands about half a mile ſouth of the road, on Wimble-

ton common, and was built in the year 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil, ſon of the lord treaſurer Burleigh; and afterwards belonged to general Lambert, who had here the fineſt flower-garden in England. The manor of Wimbleton was purchaſed by Sarah Churchill, dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough, who left it to the late John Spencer, Eſq; brother to the late duke of Marlborough, together with a fine ſeat ſhe built here, which is adorned with a terrace walk that commands a fine proſpect. On the ſides of Wimbleton common are ſeveral handſome ſeats.

From Putney a road extends about a mile and a half weſt to MORTLACK, which is ſeated on the bank of the river Thames, and has been famous for a manufactory of tapeſtry hangings. It has two charity-ſchools, and a fair, on the 19th of July, for toys.

About two miles to the weſt by ſouth of Mortlack is RICHMOND, which is ſituated twelve miles from London, and is eſteemed the fineſt village in the Britiſh dominions, hence ſome have termed it the Freſcati of England. The green is extremely pleaſant, it being incloſed in a handſome manner, encompaſſed with lofty elms, and on each ſide adorned with the houſes of perſons of diſtinction. Here is a ſun dial in a pretty taſte, encompaſſed with ſeats; this and the railing in of the Green were at the ſole expence of queen Caroline. Among the ſeats on this ſpacious green is a handſome edifice, that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and afterwards to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which, the anana or pine-apple, was firſt brought to maturity in this kingdom; and here is ſaid to be the longeſt and higheſt edge of holly that was ever ſeen, with ſeveral other hedges of ever-greens; viſtas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, ſummer-

mer-houſe, and ſtove-houſes. The town runs up the hill, above a mile from the village of Eaſt-Shene, to the New Park, with the royal gardens ſloping all the way towards the Thames, whoſe tide reaches to this village. On the aſcent of the hill are wells of a purging mineral water, and on the top is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect of the country, interſperſed with villages and incloſures: the Thames is ſeen running beneath, and the landſcape is improved by many fine ſeats ſcattered along its banks. Before we deſcribe the palace and fine gardens of Richmond, we ſhall conclude what we have to ſay of the village itſelf with obſerving, that here is an alms-houſe erected by Dr. Duppa, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of king Charles the Second, for the ſupport of ten poor widows, purſuant to a vow made by that prelate during his prince's exile. There is likewiſe another alms-houſe, endowed with above 100l. a year, which, ſince its foundation, has been conſiderably increaſed by John Mitchell, Eſq; Here are alſo two charity-ſchools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls.

Near this village was anciently a palace of our monarchs, which, from its ſplendor, was called Shene, a word which ſignifies bright or ſhining. In this palace king Edward the Third died of grief, for the loſs of his brave ſon, Edward the Black prince; and here likewiſe died Anne, the wife of Richard the Second, who firſt taught the Engliſh ladies the uſe of the ſide-ſaddle; for before her time, they were accuſtomed to ride aſtride; but king Richard was ſo afflicted at her death, that it gave him ſuch a diſlike to the place, that he defaced and neglected it. It was, however, repaired and beautified a-freſh by king Henry the Fifth, who alſo founded near it three reli-

gious houſes, namely, a monaſtery of Carthuſians, which he called Bethlehem, and to which he gave ſeveral alien priories, then belonging to ſeveral abbies in France, beſides many benefactions and privileges; a monaſtery of Celeſtine monks, and a convent for Bridgetines, conſiſting of ſixty nuns, thirteen prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay brothers.

In the year 1497, this palace was conſumed by fire, when king Henry the Seventh himſelf was there. But in 1501, he cauſed it to be rebuilt, and commanded, that from thence forward, the village ſhould be called Richmond, on account of his having the title of earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the battle of Boſworth field, in which king Richard the Third loſt his life. Here alſo Henry the Eighth died, as did queen Elizabeth, his grand-daughter.

The preſent palace, which is placed in a fine ſituation, is a plain ſtructure, as will appear from the view we have given of it. It was erected by the duke of Ormond, who obtained from king William the Third, as a reward for his military ſervices, a grant of a conſiderable ſpace of land about Richmond; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the reign of king George the Firſt, and this ſtructure, with its gardens, were, by his late majeſty king George the Second, confirmed to Caroline his queen, in caſe ſhe became queen dowager of England. That prince, who was greatly delighted with the place, made ſeveral improvements in the palace, while her majeſty amuſed herſelf at her royal dairy-houſe, the hermitage, Merlin's cave, and other improvements which ſhe made in the park and gardens of this delightful retreat.

The palace, indeed, wants that magnificence which is ſuitable to the dignity of the king of England,

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The East View of King Henry VII Palace, *on Richmond Green.*

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England, but the gardens are extremely fine, without offering a violence to nature. Almoſt every thing has an agreeable wildneſs, and a pleaſing regularity, which afford a much higher and more laſting ſatisfaction, than all the ſtiff decorations of art, where the artiſt loſes ſight of nature, which ought alone to direct his hand; ſo that Mr. Pope's advice, with reſpect to planting, has been here exactly performed.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend;
To ſwell the terrace, or to ſink the grot,
In all let Nature never be forgot:
Conſult the genius of the place in all,
That tells the waters or to riſe or fall;
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heavens to ſcale,
Or ſcoops in circling theatres the vale;
Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,
Joins willing woods, and varies ſhades from ſhades;
Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines;
Paints as you plant, and as you work, deſigns.

On entering the walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat low building, adorned with a handſome pediment, and an aſcent to it by a flight of ſteps. The walls within are covered with ſtucco, and the houſe furniſhed ſuitably to a royal dairy, the veſſels for the milk being of the moſt beautiful China. Then paſſing by the ſide of a canal, and through a grove, you have the view of a temple erected on a mount. It is of a circular form, covered with a dome, ſupported by columns of the Tuſcan order; in the middle is a circular altar, and to this temple there is an aſcent by very ſteep ſlopes.

On returning by the dairy, and croſſing a gravel-walk that leads from the palace to the river,

you enter a wood, by a walk terminated by the queen's pavilion, an elegant ſtructure, in which is a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a deſign in the addition to Palladio, and the model of a palace intended to have been erected here. In another part of the wood is the duke's ſummer-houſe, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof riſing to a point, is terminated by a ball.

On your leaving the wood, you come to a light, ſmall ſummer-houſe, placed on the terrace, with lofty windows, to afford a better view of the country, and particularly of Sion-houſe. In this edifice are two good pictures, in which are repreſented the taking of Vigo, by the duke of Ormond. On paſſing through a labyrinth, you ſee Merlin's cave, a thatched Gothic building, ſeated near a pond, in which are the following figures in wax, Merlin, the ancient Britiſh enchanter, the learned queen Elizabeth, and a queen of the Amazons. Here is alſo a library, conſiſting of a well choſen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum. On your leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval, above five hundred feet in diameter; and paſſing from thence have a view of the hermitage, a groteſque building, which has the appearance of having ſtood many hundred years, though it was erected by order of her late majeſty queen Caroline. It has three arched doors, and the middle part, which projects forward, has a kind of ruinous, angular pediment; the ſtones of the whole building appear rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole, is improved by the thickneſs of a ſolemn grove behind it, and a ſmall turret on the top, with a bell, to which there is an aſcent by a winding walk. The in-

ſide

ſide is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the buſts of the following great men, whoſe writings render them an honour to their country. The firſt, on the right hand, is the great Sir Iſaac Newton, next to whom is the juſtly celebrated Mr. Locke. The firſt, on the left hand, is Mr. Wollaſton, the author of the Religion of Nature diſplayed; next to whom is the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; and in a kind of alcove, is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.'

On leaving this ſeat of contemplation, you paſs through fields cloathed with graſs, through corn-fields, and a wild ſpot interſperſed with broom and firs, that afford excellent ſhelter for hares and pheaſants; and there are here great numbers of the latter extremely tame. From this pleaſing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildneſs, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderneſs, through which you paſs to the foreſt-walk, which extends about half a mile; and then proceed through a ſmall wilderneſs which leads out of the gadens; at the extremity of which, on the north-eaſt, is another houſe that belonged to her late majeſty, and near it, the houſe of his late royal highneſs prince Frederick, his preſent majeſty's father, which is on the inſide adorned with ſtucco; and oppoſite the prince's houſe, is the princeſs Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect.

A little to the ſouth of Richmond is KEW, which is ſituated on the Thames oppoſite to Old Brentford, and has a chapel of eaſe erected on a piece of ground given for that purpoſe, by the late queen Anne, at the expence of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Here Mr. Molineux, ſecretary to his late majeſty

when prince of Wales, had a very fine ſeat on the Green, the gardens of which are ſaid to produce the beſt fruit in England. This houſe belonged to the late prince of Wales, his majeſty's father; and here queen Caroline purchaſed lady Eyre's ſeat for the duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the princeſs Amelia and Caroline. By an act paſſed in 1758, a bridge was built aroſs the Thames, oppoſite to Kew-green, and conſiſts of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependant arches on each ſide next the ſhore, are built of brick and ſtone; and the intermediate arches, which are ſeven in number, are entirely of wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty feet broad.

A little to the ſouth of Richmond is NEW-PARK, which is eſteemed one of the beſt in England. It was laid out in the reign of King Charles the Firſt, and incloſed with a brick wall, ſaid to be eleven miles in compaſs. In it is a ſmall eminence, called king Henry's mount, from which is a proſpect into ſix counties, with a diſtant view, both of London and Windſor caſtle. The new lodge, built by the late earl of Orford, is a very elegant ſtructure of free-ſtone, with wings of brick on each ſide. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, and commands a proſpect of the park, and of a fine piece of water. This park has a wild variety of natural beauties, which cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe that are delighted with views of nature in her rudeſt appearance.

Between the above park and the Thames is PETERSHAM, a ſmall village ſituated two miles ſouth of Richmond, and about the ſame diſtance north of Kingſton. By ancient records it appears to have been of great antiquity, and ſome authors ſay, there was a religious houſe behind

the

the church; but there are no ſigns of it remaining. Here ſtood a delightful ſeat built by the earl of Rocheſter, lord high treaſurer, in the reign of king James the Second, which was ſo ſuddenly conſumed by fire in the year 1720, that the family, who were then all here, had ſcarce time to ſave their lives. The noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the library of the firſt earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and author of the hiſtory of the rebellion, were entirely conſumed.

On the ſpot where this houſe ſtood, another was erected by the earl of Harrington, after one of the deſigns of the earl of Burlington. The front of this ſtructure, next the court, is very plain, but the ſouth front, facing the garden, is bold and regular, and the apartments chiefly deſigned for ſtate, are extremely elegant. The gardens which were before crowded with plantations, are now laid open in lawns. The kitchen garden, before placed on the eaſt ſide of the houſe, is removed out of ſight, and the ground converted into an open ſlope of graſs, leading up to a terrace of great length, from which is a fine view of the Thames, of Twickenham, and of all the fine ſeats round that part of the country. On the other ſide of the terrace, is a plantation on an eminence; and on the ſummit of the hill, a very fine pleaſure houſe, which commands a proſpect of the county for many miles round.

KINGSTON, commonly called KINGSTON UPON THAMES, attained its name from its being the reſidence of ſeveral Saxon kings, ſome of whom were crowned here; but it was more anciently called Moreford, from a ford over the river, oppoſite to the town. It ſtands on the bank of the Thames, fourteen miles from London, was incorporated by king John, and ſent members to

parliament, ſo early as the reigns of Edward the Second and Third. It is a populous and well built town, and the ſummer aſſizes for the county are generally held here. It has a wooden bridge of twenty arches, which was formerly ſupported by a toll, but in 1567, was endowed with 40 l. a year in land for its repair, upon which the toll was taken off. There is alſo another bridge of brick over a ſtream, that flows from a ſpring that riſes four miles above the town; and within the diſtance of a bow-ſhot from its ſource, forms a brook that turns two mills. Here is a ſpacious church, in which are eight bells; and in it are the pictures of the Saxon kings, who were crowned here, and likewiſe that of king John, from whom, as has been already mentioned, the inhabitants obtained their firſt charter. Here is a free-ſchool, erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth; a charity-ſchool for thirty boys, who are all cloathed; an alms-houſe built in 1670, by alderman Clive, for ſix men and as many women, and endowed with land to the value of 80 l. a year; a houſe, called Hircomb's place in this town, was the ſeat of the famous earl of Warwick, ſtiled the ſetter up and puller down of kings. The town carries on a conſiderable trade, and has a great market on Saturdays, for corn, and all ſorts of proviſions; with three fairs, held on the Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitſun-week, for horſes and toys; on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Auguſt, for pedlars goods and fruit; and on the 13th of November, for horned cattle, horſes, and toys.

A little above four miles to the ſouth-weſt of Kingſton is ESHER, a village ſeated on a riſing ground, from whence it has a fine proſpect towards Hampton-Court and London. Here is Eſher-place, the ſeat of the late Henry Pelham,

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The East View of Esher Palace, *in the County of* Surry.

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ham, Eſq; The houſe is a Gothic ſtructure of brick, with ſtone facings to the doors and windows, and with two towers, which riſe on each ſide the principal gate. It ſtands low, and the river Mole glides by it. It was originally built by cardinal Wolſey; but the late Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers, which are the ſame that belonged to the old building; and the whole is rebuilt in the ſame ſtyle and architecture as before, which produces an uniformity, that has a much better effect than the unnatural mixture of Gothic and modern, too often practiſed; and of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

The grand floor of the houſe conſiſts of ſix rooms elegantly finiſhed. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taſte ſuitable to the ſtile of the building, with a curious marble chimney-piece and ſlab. Over the chimney-piece was, ſome time ago, a picture of lady Catharine Pelham and her ſon; and about the room, the portraits of Mr. Pelham, the duke of Rutland, the late duke of Devonſhire, the late duke of Grafton, the late earl of Orford, and lord Townſend. In the drawing-room over the chimney, is a picture of king Charles the Second, when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is neatly finiſhed, and contains a good collection of books. Upon a hill on the left hand, as you enter, is a fine ſummer-houſe, that commands a view of the houſe, park, and country round, on both ſides the Thames, for many miles. The park, in which the houſe is ſeated, appears plain and unadorned; yet, perhaps, not a little art has been uſed, to produce this natural and ſimple appearance. A wood in the park is well diſpoſed, and conſiſts of pine, oak, elm, and other trees; and in one part of the park is a wilderneſs laid out in walks, and

planted with a variety of ever-green trees and plants. In it is a grotto, and there are ſeats diſpoſed in different places, and all the country round appears finely ſhaded with wood.

A little to the ſouth-weſt of Eſher is CLAREMONT, the ſeat of the late duke of Newcaſtle. The houſe was deſigned and built by Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimſical kind of architecture; but his grace purchaſing it of Sir John, was at great expence in improving it. The ſtructure, though ſingular, does not ſeem irregular. It is built of brick, and is of conſiderable extent, but not much elevated. The duke erected a grand room for the reception of company, which makes the ends of the houſe not appear ſimilar. In the front is a lawn, ſhaded on each ſide with trees, and the ground ſwelling gradually behind, the trees riſe above the building, which thus appears to be ſituated in a wood, with no other opening but in the front. A white ſummer-houſe, with a ſmall pinnacle at each of the four corners, erected on the mount, which gives name to the place, appears behind the trees, and has a very pleaſing effect. The park, in which it is built, is diſtinguiſhed by its fine woods, lawns, walks, and mounts; and the ſummer-houſe, called the Belvedere, at about the diſtance of a mile from the houſe, affords a very beautiful and extenſive view of the country round. This ſeat has been lately purchaſed by the lord Clive.

Four miles to the weſt of Eſher is WEYBRIDGE, which owes its name to a bridge, that formerly extended over the river Wey, near its influx into the Thames. In the neighbourhood of this village are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly that of the earl of Lincoln, called OATLANDS, which ſtands a little to the north. The park is about four miles round, and the houſe, which is built in the middle

of

of a noble terrace, commands a moſt beautiful landſcape. A ſerpentine river, which you look upon from the terrace, though artificial, has as fine an effect as if it were natural; and a ſtranger would be apt to conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton bridge, over that river, which, by a happy deception, is made to look like a bridge over it, and that way cloſes the proſpect, in as fine a manner as poſſible.

HAM-FARM, the ſeat of the earl of Portmore, is ſituated between the earl of Lincoln's and the late Mr. Southcote's. The houſe is a large, handſome ſtructure, regularly built of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The land belonging to it conſiſts of about five hundred acres, a hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleaſure, beſides a paddock of about ſixty acres. This place was firſt beautified by the counteſs of Dorcheſter, in the reign of James the Second. It has a fine command of water, it ſtanding by two navigable rivers, the Thames, which flows with a bending courſe by the ſide of the terrace, and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and at the terrace joins the Thames. Over the Wey is a ſwing-bridge, that may be turned aſide at pleaſure, for the paſſage of boats and other veſſels, the Wey being navigable up to Guilford. A ſtream, called the Virginia water, runs from Windſor-great-park, and flows hither through the late Mr. Southcote's grounds. The terrace next the Thames is remarkably beautiful; and though it lies on a flat, both that, and ſome other parts of the garden, afford ſeveral good views.

WOBURN-FARM, the ſeat of the late Philip Southcote, Eſq; joins to Ham-Farm juſt deſcribed. The houſe is a pleaſant, neat building. It is ſituated low, but is not very damp, and has the advantage

vantage of being ſcreened from the violence of ſtrong winds, by tall trees at ſome diſtance from it. In the front of the houſe, is a ſmall iſland, which, during the ſummer, is ſtocked with ſheep, that conſtantly feed in view of the principal rooms of the houſe. The fields about it are rolled and kept very neat; they have a fine carpet of graſs, and the walks around them are gravelled, and on each ſide planted with ſhrubs and flowers. In the upper part of theſe fields is a ſpot of ground, laid out in gardens, from whence is a moſt delightful proſpect, over a large extent of meadows, bounded by the Thames, which winds along in an agreeable manner, and having frequently large Weſt-country barges ſailing in it, they appear as ſo many moving objects in a picture, and greatly enliven the proſpect. From hence alſo are ſeen ten or twelve villages, and Chertſey bridge appears as if intended for a principal object. Indeed, there are few places within the ſame diſtance from London that afford ſuch a variety of landſcapes.

About a mile to the north-eaſt of Weybridge is WALTON, which is ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite to Shepperton in Middleſex. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, conſiſting of about twelve acres of land, ſuppoſed to have been a work of the Romans; and from this town runs a vallum, or rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's hill in this pariſh. It is ſaid, that Middleſex once joined to this town, till about three hundred years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and the church deſtroyed by the waves.

Here is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by Samuel Decker, Eſq; who obtained an act of parliament for that purpoſe in 1747, and it was completed in 1750. It conſiſts of only four

ſtone

ſtone piers, between which are three large truſs-arches of beams and joiſts of wood, ſtrongly bound together with mortiſes, iron pins, and cramps. Under theſe three arches the water conſtantly runs, and there are five others on each ſide, of brick work, to render the aſcent and deſcent the more eaſy; but there is ſeldom water under any of them, except in great floods; and four of them on the Middleſex ſide are ſtopped up. The middle arch, when viewed by the river ſide, affords a very agreeable proſpect of the country, to a conſiderable diſtance, finely diverſified with wood and water. The vaſt compaſs of this arch, to a perſon below, fills the mind with awe and ſurprize; and theſe ſenſations are increaſed on his obſerving, that all the timbers are in a falling poſition, there not being one upright piece to be ſeen, and at the ſame time conſiders the ſmall dimenſions of the piers, by which they are ſupported. In paſſing over this bridge, the vacant interſtices between the timbers, at every ſtep, yield a variety of proſpects, which, at the center, are ſeen to a ſtill greater advantage. However, though each ſide is well ſecured by timbers and rails, to the height of eight feet, yet, as it affords only a parapet of wide latice work, and the appertures ſeem large enough to admit the paſſage of any perſon through them, provided he climbs, and as the water is viſible through every opening, at a great depth below, thoſe unaccuſtomed to ſuch views, cannot approach the ſide, without ſome apprehenſions. Indeed, it would have been eaſy to have cloſed theſe openings with boards, but they are purpoſely left open, to admit a free paſſage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more ſound, and that the leaſt decay might be eaſily perceived and repaired. Walton has a fair, held on the Wed-

neſday,

neſday in Eaſter-week, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

CHERTSEY is a town ſeated on the ſouth bank of the Thames, two miles weſt of Walton, and nineteen miles weſt by ſouth of London. It has a bridge over the river; a handſome free-ſchool, built by Sir William Perkins, and a good trade in malt, which is ſent in barges to London. There are ſeveral handſome houſes near it, and to the weſtward is a ſteep hill, on which was a chapel in times of popery, and from hence is a fine proſpect over Middleſex and Surry. On the eaſt ſide of this hill is Monk's grove, where was formerly a celebrated medicinal ſpring, which was loſt for ſome time, but has been found again. The church ſtands about the middle of the town, and from ſome ſtalls ſtill remaining in the chancel, is thought to have been a chantry. Here was a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, founded in the year 666, by Erkenwald, afterwards biſhop of London, but it was finiſhed and chiefly endowed by Frithwald, earl of Surry. This abbey being burnt to the ground, and the abbot and ninety monks killed by the Danes, it was refounded by king Edgar, and dedicated to St. Peter. It had afterwards ſeveral conſiderable benefactors, and pope Alexander granted the monks many privileges. In this abbey Henry the Sixth was interred without any funeral pomp, but Henry the Seventh removed his body to Windſor. At the diſſolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued by Dugdale, at 659 l. 15 s. 8 d. a year, and by Speed, at 744 l.

Chertſey has a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, held on the firſt Monday in Lent, for horſes, horned cattle and hops; on the 14th of May, for horned cattle and horſes; on the 6th of Auguſt, and the 25th of September, for horſes, horned

horned cattle and hogs. Some fiſhermen here caught, on the 23d of April, 1759, a ſturgeon ſeven feet and a half long, which weighed upwards of two hundred pounds, and was preſented by the lord mayor to the late king.

Henry Hammond, one of the moſt learned, pious, and rational divines of the ſeventeenth century, was the youngeſt ſon of Dr. John Hammond, phyſician to Henry, prince of Wales; and was born at Chertſey, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1605. He had his education at Eton ſchool, and at Magdalen college in Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1629 he entered into orders, and having an opportunity of preaching at court, he ſo effectually recommended himſelf to Robert Sydney, earl of Leiceſter, who was one of his hearers, that he was preſented, by that nobleman, to the rectory of Penſhurſt in Kent. In 1643 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Chicheſter, and the ſame year was nominated one of the aſſembly of divines, though he never took his ſeat among them. A friend to the conſtitution in church and ſtate, he adhered to his ſovereign during the national troubles, and though he was ejected, firſt from his living, and afterwards from the college of Chriſt-church, of which he had been choſen ſub-dean, he ſtill perſevered in maintaining his loyalty. Nor were his expreſſions of this virtue confined merely to preaching and converſation: he likewiſe drew his pen in defence of the ſame cauſe; and ſome of the pieces which he wrote on that ſubject, gave ſo much offence to the parliamentary party, that he was ſubjected, for ſome time, to a ſevere impriſonment. On the approach of the reſtoration he repaired to London, in compliance with the requeſt of ſome eminent divines, and was deſigned, it is ſaid, by king Charles the Second, to be raiſed,

for

for his merit, to the biſhopric of Worceſter; but, before he could attain to that high dignity, he was carried off by a fit of the ſtone, on the 25th day of April, 1660, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His works, which are numerous, were publiſhed in 1684, in four volumes folio.

At COWEY-STAKES, near Chertſey, Julius Caeſar is generally ſuppoſed to have paſſed the Thames from the ſouth, when he entered the territories of Caſſivelanus. He found the Britons encamped on the north bank, in order to guard the paſſage; both the banks were fenced with ſharp ſtakes driven into the ground, and the ford farther ſecured by the like ſtakes under water. Several of theſe ſtakes were viſible when Bede wrote his hiſtory; for he aſſerts that he had ſeen them, and that each ſtake was as thick as a man's thigh, and from theſe ſtakes the place derives its name.

Three miles to the weſt by north of Chertſey is THORPE, a village that has a fair on the 29th of May, for pedlars goods.

About two miles to the north of Thorpe is EGHAM, a large village, ſeated in the road from Staines to Farnham: it has ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of travellers, a charity-ſchool, and an alms-houſe, built and endowed by baron Denham, ſurveyor of the works to king Charles the Second, for poor old women, who have gowns every Chriſtmas, and ſtockings and ſhoes twice a year, and every old woman has an orchard to herſelf. The parſonage houſe was formerly the ſeat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it. This Sir John was the father of the poet of that name. In the weſt part of the pariſh is Camomile hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation; and on the back ſide of the town is

Rumney

Rumney Mead, where king John was obliged to ſign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foreſta.

Five miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Chertſey is CHOBHAM, the manor of which was part of the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Chertſey. On a hill in this pariſh is a pleaſant ſeat; and from the top of this eminence is a very extenſive proſpect over Surry, Middleſex, and ſeveral other counties. On Chobham heath is a famous pond, above a mile in compaſs, well ſtocked with excellent carp. It was made by the abbots of Chertſey, in the reign of Edward the Third. And to the weſtward of the town is a barrow, ſuppoſed to have been made for ſome commander in ancient times.

BAGSHOT is a village five miles to the weſtward of Chobham, in the road from London to Saliſbury, and is only remarkable for its affording good accommodations for travellers. Among the inns is one that was formerly a chantry for the family of the Freemantles.

Bagſhot-heath is a barren tract of country, which appears to be capable of great improvement, from the ſeveral incloſures on its borders, and ſome even in the center, which yielded nothing but heath and worts, and now produces good graſs and corn, and in ſome parts are plantations of trees, which thrive very well. On the edge of this heath are ſeveral ſeats of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the duke of Roxborough, and another to the late earl of Arran. This laſt has a large incloſure, the wood-walks and other plantations being at leaſt two miles in circumference; and the park, which runs on the other ſide of the houſe, is upwards of three miles round.

It may be proper to take notice of a common miſtake, with reſpect to Bagſhot mutton, ſo highly valued by the gentry, which is generally ſuppoſed to be fed on this heath, and that from the poorneſs

poorneſs of the ſoil, they are rendered ſmaller and ſweeter than moſt others in England; but it appears, that few or none of theſe ſheep are fed at Bagſhot, and that thoſe ſold in London for Bagſhot mutton, are fed upon the Hampſhire downs.

We ſhall now return to Chertſey, and proceed from thence nine miles ſouth to WOKING, a town five miles north by eaſt of Guilford. It was once a conſiderable place, and has at preſent a neat market houſe, built in 1665, at the expence of James Zouch, Eſq; It has a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs.

Two miles to the north by eaſt of Woking is PURFORD, or PYRFORD, a village, in which is the fine ſeat of the late Denzil Onſlow, Eſq; It is ſeated near the banks of the Wey, and is rendered extremely pleaſant by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water in the park, gardens, and adjoining grounds. By the park is a decoy, the firſt of the kind in this part of England.

Four miles to the eaſt of Woking is OCKHAM, the ſeat of lord King, whoſe park extends to the great road. This was purchaſed by Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor. The houſe was greatly repaired and beautified by the late lord, and the preſent lord King has made great improvements in the park and gardens. The pariſh church ſtands almoſt oppoſite to the houſe, and in the church-yard is a tomb-ſtone over the grave of one John Spong, a carpenter, who died in November, 1736, on which is the following punning epitaph,

Who many a ſturdy oak had laid along,
Felled by Death's ſurer hatchet, here lies Spong.
Poſts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit.

Old

BRITISH MUSEUM

The North West View of Gulldford Caſtle, *in the County of* Surry.

Vol. II. pag. 83.

Old ſaws he had, although no antiquarian,
And ſtyles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,
And laſting as his fame, a tomb t'erect,
In vain we ſeek an artiſt ſuch as he,
Whoſe pales and gates were for eternity.

The inhabitants of this village have a tradition, that at Ockham Court was formerly a nunnery, and that a ſubterraneous paſſage went from it, under the river, to Newark abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

About ſeven miles to the ſouth of Woking is GUILFORD, or GUILDFORD, which is ſeated on the river Wey, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of London. In the Saxon times it was a royal villa, given by king Alfred to his nephew Ethelwald. Here are ſtill the ruinous walls of an old caſtle, which are of a prodigious thickneſs, and of theſe we have given a view. This town is ſaid to have been the reſidence of the South-Saxon kings. In 1036, prince Alfred, the ſon of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy, with ſix hundred attendants, to claim the crown of England, is ſaid to have been ſeized, and very ill treated, by the treachery of Godwin, earl of Kent. After the conqueſt, it continued a conſiderable place, and here king John kept his birth day, probably in the caſtle. In the year 1216, this caſtle, with many others, was taken by Lewis, Dauphin of France. In 1267, the cuſtody of it was committed to William Aquillon, ſheriff of Surry and Suſſex. Since that time it has probably been neglected, and gradually ſunk into ruins.

This town was incorporated by king Henry the Firſt, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſixteen bailiffs, and other officers.

It

It gives the title of earl to the noble family of North, and ſends two members to parliament. The aſſizes for the county are frequently held here, and always the election for knights of the ſhire. The town is large, handſome, and well built; and as it ſtands in the road from London to Chicheſter and Portſmouth, has always been famous for good inns. It had formerly three churches, one of which, dedicated to the Trinity, being an ancient building, fell down in 1740. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and a handſome alms-houſe, called Trinity-hoſpital, founded by George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who endowed it with lands of the value of 300 l. a year, for the ſupport of a maſter, twelve brethren, and eight ſiſters. It conſiſts of a quadrangle of brick, with a tower and four turrets over the gate. It has a chapel, in which are two windows well painted, and is ſubject to the viſitation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Archbiſhop Abbot ordered that 100 l. a year ſhould be employed in ſetting the poor to work, and that the maſter, brethren and ſiſters ſhould have 2 s. 6 d. a week. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls; and in this neighbourhood is a fine circular courſe for horſe-races, which begins when the Newmarket races end. This town had formerly a manufacture of cloth, of which there are ſome remains; and as the river Wey is rendered navigable to this town, great quantities of timber and flower are ſent from hence to London. Guilford has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 4th of May, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

On the ſouth ſide of the town is St. Catharine's hill, on which ſtands the gallows, in ſuch a poſition, that the inhabitants in the high ſtreet, may

ſit

ſit at their own doors and ſee the criminals executed. On this hill is a remarkable fair, held on the 1ſt of October, for houſhold goods and apparel.

George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Guilford, on the 29th of October, 1562, and educated at Baliol-college in Oxford. His mother, it is ſaid, while ſhe was pregnant with him, had a very ſtrange kind of a dream, which proved at once an omen and an inſtrument of his future fortunes; ſhe fancied ſhe was told in her ſleep, that if ſhe could eat a jack or pike, the child ſhe was big with would be a ſon, and would riſe to great preferment. It was not long before ſhe had an opportunity of fulfilling one part of her dream; for, in taking up a pail of water out of the river Wey, which ran by the houſe, ſhe accidentally caught a jack, which ſhe accordingly ate. This ſtory being reported to ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, they generouſly offered to ſtand ſponſers for the child, and afterwards ſhewed him many marks of favour, both while at ſchool, and while at the univerſity. Nor had they any reaſon to repent of their generoſity. Mr. Abbot was bleſſed with ſuch excellent natural parts, and applied to his ſtudies with ſuch unwearied diligence, that he ſoon became one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars of the age. Having compleated his courſe of academical learning, and taken his degrees in arts and divinity, he was, in 1599, inſtalled dean of Wincheſter. The next year he was choſen vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; and this high office he afterwards executed, at two different times, with the greateſt applauſe. He was likewiſe one of the divines employed in finiſhing the new tranſlation of the Bible. Upon the death of his great patron, the earl of Dorſet, he became chaplain to George Hume,

Hume, earl of Dunbar; and by the intereſt of this nobleman, as well as by his own merit, he roſe firſt to the biſhopric of Litchfield, then to that of London, and, laſt of all, in 1611, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury. This important place he filled, for the ſpace of twenty-two years, with equal honour to himſelf, and advantage to the public; but while he was in poſſeſſion of it, he met with a misfortune that gave him infinite uneaſineſs. As he was one day hunting in a park belonging to lord Zouch, upon the borders of Berkſhire, he let fly a barbed arrow, which killed his lordſhip's game-keeper. This fatal accident threw him into the deepeſt melancholy, and he ever after, on this account, obſerved a monthly faſt. His thus accidentally ſhedding blood, rendered him, in the opinion of ſome people, incapable of exerciſing any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; but from this diſability, if ſuch he had incurred, he was immediately freed by a royal pardon and diſpenſation. Nevertheleſs he was, ſome time after, by the arts and intrigues of the potent duke of Buckingham, ſuſpended from all his metropolitical functions; but this ſuſpenſion was likewiſe taken off. He died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1633, and was interred in the church of Guilford. Lord Clarendon treats him with a good deal of ſeverity; but Dr. Welwood gives him a more favourable character. Beſides the ſhare he had in the new tranſlation of the Bible, he wrote *An Expoſition of the prophet Jonah*; *a piece relating to Gowry's Conſpiracy*, *a brief Deſcription of the whole World*, and ſeveral other tracts.

Robert Abbot, elder brother to the former, was born in the ſame town of Guilford, in the year 1560, and educated at Baliol college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity,

nity. Upon the acceſſion of king James the Firſt, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to that prince, who was ſo much charmed with ſome of the doctor's writings, that he cauſed his own Commentary upon the Revelations to be printed with the doctor's book *De Antichriſto*; a compliment, which his majeſty never paid to any other author in the nation. In 1609 he was made maſter of Baliol-college, and about three years after, king's profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Oxford. Here he ſignalized himſelf by his lectures upon the king's ſupreme power, which he defended againſt Bellarmine and Suarez, a ſervice, which was ſo acceptable to his majeſty, that he raiſed him in 1615 to the ſee of Saliſbury. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for he died of the gravel and ſtone March the 2d, 1617, in the 58th year of his age. Beſides the works abovmentioned, he wrote *The mirror of Popiſh Subtilties*, *The true ancient Roman Catholic*, *A Treatiſe on the Sacrament*, and many other pieces.

Three miles north-by-weſt of Guilford is WORPLESDON, in which pariſh is Slifield-green, where, by grubbing up an oak, was diſcovered a kind of ſtony coal, which occaſioned the proprietor to ſearch after the vein. They dug near fifty yards deep, through ſeveral beds of ſand, and a ſort of gravel ſtones called cats-heads; they then came to a black clay without ſtones or other mixtures, afterwards to a clay mixed with minerals, oker, and green quickſands, and at length came to the coal, which was ſo hard, that it broke their iron tools. Upon this diſcouragement, and the aſſertion of the lord chancellor Hyde, that all mines were diſpoſed of by patent, all farther proceedings were ſtopped.

Four miles weſt of Guilford is WAMBOROUGH, a village that has a fair on the fourth of September, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

Four miles north-eaſt of Guilford is EAST-CLANDON, which contains nothing remarkable but a ſeat called Hatchland's, formerly belonging to Mr. Heath, who ſelling it, it paſſed thro' ſeveral hands, till at length it came into the poſſeſſion of the late admiral Boſcawen, who died here in January, 1761.

WEST CLANDON is ſituated about a mile to the weſtward, and is of ſome note for being the ſeat of the lord Onſlow.

NEWARK, a priory of Black canons, in the pariſh of Send, four miles north of Guilford, and two miles ſouth of Woking, was founded by Ruold de Calva, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. We have no account of its endowment, though it is certain it muſt have been very conſiderable, ſince, at the time of the diſſolution, its annual revenue was valued at 258 l. Some of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, by which it appears to have been a large ſtructure, and it now belongs to the lord Onſlow.

From Guilford a remarkable road extends to Farnham, along the ridge of the high chalky hill named St. Catharine's, no wider than the road itſelf, the ſteep and high declivity beginning on either ſide, at the hedge that bounds the highway. From this hill is a fine proſpect to the ſouth-eaſt, into Suſſex; to the north and north-weſt over Bagſhot-heath, and to the weſt, the view is terminated only by the horizon.

FARNHAM is ſituated near the weſtern extremity of the county, twelve miles weſt of Guilford, and forty miles ſouth-weſt of London, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the fern, which formerly grew about it in great plenty.

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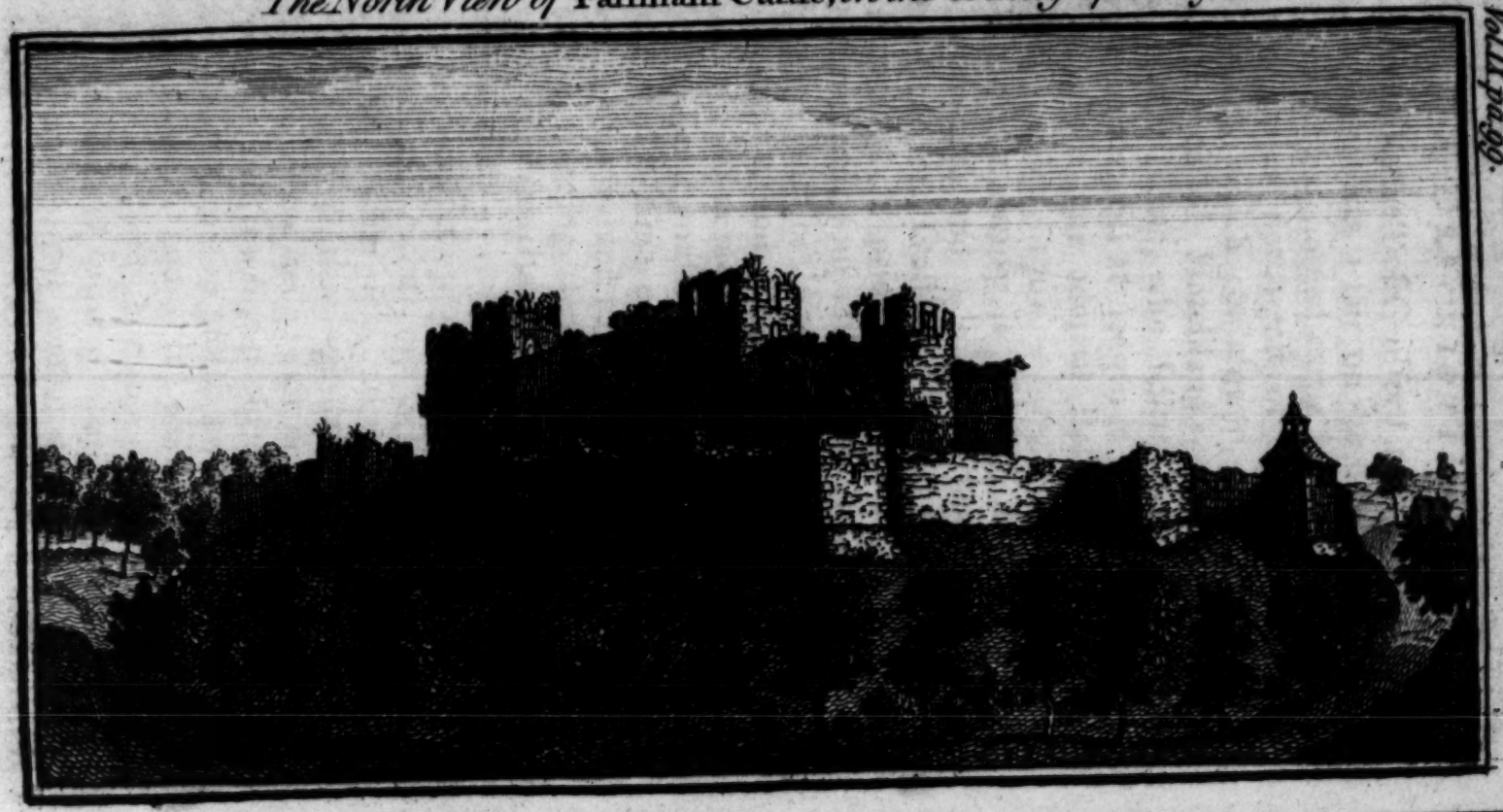
BRITISH MUSEUM

The North Vien of Farnham Castle, *in the County of* Surry.



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It is ſeated on the banks of the river Lodden, on the road from London to Southampton, and in a very healthy air and pleaſant country. Near this place king Alfred put a ſtop to the progreſs of the Danes, with a ſmall number of forces. Henry of Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, and the brother of king Stephen, built a caſtle on a hill, that hangs over the town, and ſtill belongs to that ſee; but it ſuffered ſo much during the civil wars, that it is now in a ruinous condition, though moſt of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and ſhew that it was a place of great ſtrength. Of the remains of this caſtle we have cauſed a view to be engraved. The preſent palace is contiguous to it.

Farnham is a large, populous town, which contains many handſome houſes and fine ſtreets. It is governed by twelve maſters, two of whom are bailiffs choſen annually, who act under the biſhops of Wincheſter, have the profits ariſing from the markets and fairs, and the aſſize of bread and beer: they alſo hold a court every three weeks, in which all actions under forty ſhillings are tried and determined; and theſe magiſtrates, as an acknowledgment, pay the biſhop, from whom they derive all their privileges, one ſhilling a year. Here is a church, a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool. A market-houſe was erected here at the expence of one Mr. Clarke, and here is one of the greateſt markets for wheat, oats, and barley, in the kingdom, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon, when we are told, that four hundred loads of wheat are frequently ſold in a day. The market was anciently kept on Sundays, but in the reign of king John it was changed to Thurſdays, and ſo continues; and it has three fairs, held on Holy-Thurſday and the 24th of June, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep and hogs; and on the 2d of November, for horſes and horned cattle. Near

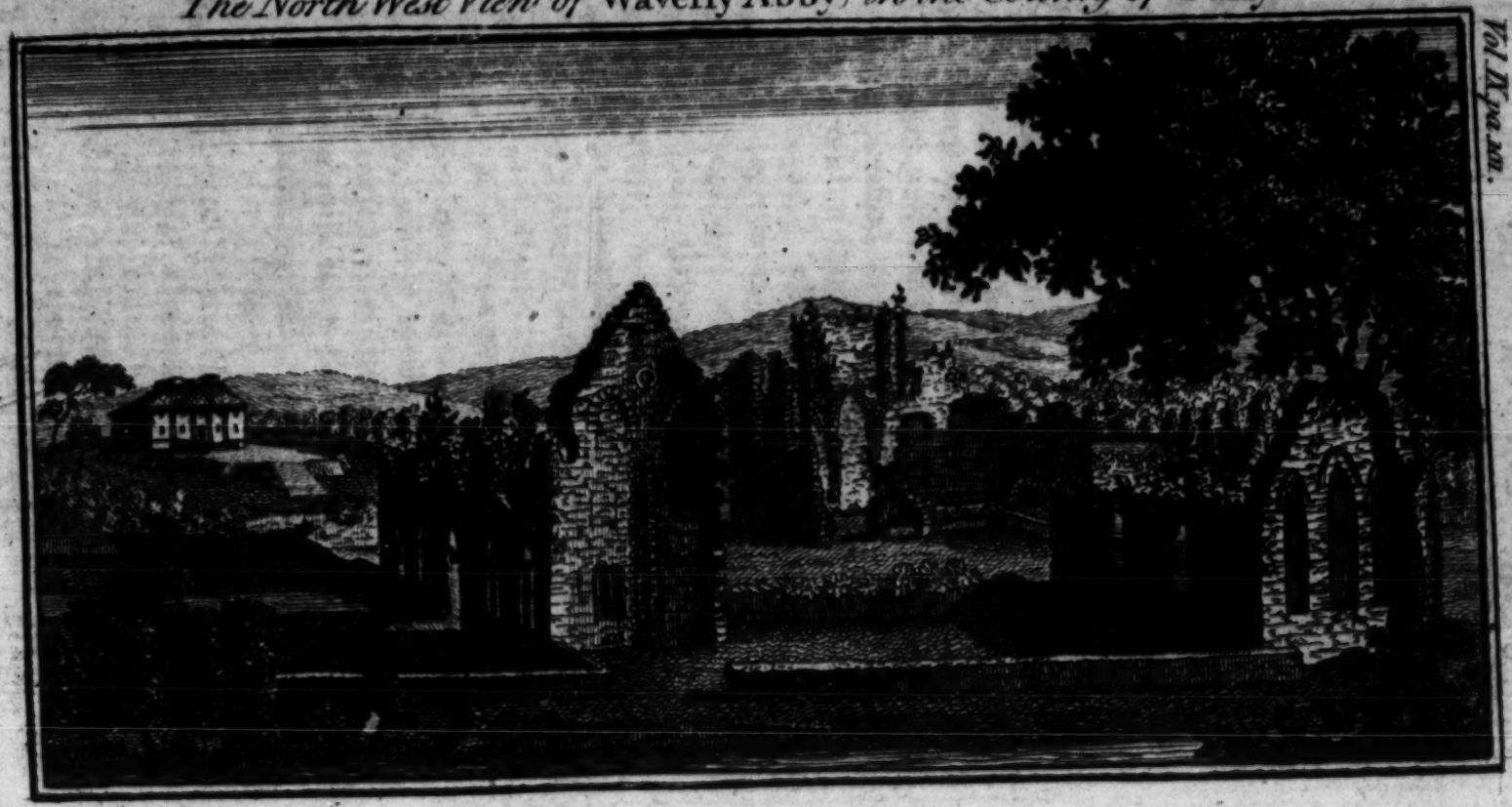
this town are cultivated large quantities of hops, where they are ſaid to be as good and as plentiful, as in any part of the kingdom.

About two miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Farnham is MORE-PARK, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Temple, who ordered by his will, that his heart ſhould be put into a china baſon, and interred under a ſun dial in his garden, which was accordingly performed. The houſe is ſeated in a valley, encompaſſed on all ſides with hills; but a fine ſtream runs through the garden. On leaving this ſeat is a high cliff, under which is a natural grotto, called mother Lodo's hole, through which runs a fine ſtream of water. The grotto is large, but diminiſhes and winds away, as the ſpring ſeems to have directed it. The poſſeſſor has paved its bottom with a kind of Moſaic tiles, and has ſeparated the moſt ſpacious part, which is in the front, from the narrower, which is behind, by a parapet-wall, through which iſſues the flow of water, which trilling through marble troughs, one below another, is conveyed out of the grotto, when, after murmuring down a conſiderable declivity, over many artificial ſteps, it falls into the river. This grotto commands a fine proſpect of the meadows and woods which lie before it, in a much lower ſituation, and theſe are again bounded by hills, which render the whole one of the moſt romantic ſcenes imaginable.

About a mile from the above grotto is a ſeat, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Child, built near Waverley abbey, which was founded by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, in 1128, and was the firſt houſe which the monks of the Ciſtercian order had in England. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had at the diſſolution thirteen religious, and a revenue of 196l. 13s. 11d. a Year. Some parts of the abbey are ſtill remaining,

BRITISH MUSEUM

The North West View of Waverly Abby, *in the County of* Surry.



ing, and are pretty entire; and, for the ſatisfaction of the reader, we have given an engraved view of them. The ſeat is now, or was lately in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Orby Hunter, who has made great improvements in the gardens.

FRENSHAM is a village three miles ſouth of Farnham, remarkable for the ponds belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter, one of which is three miles in compaſs; and is famous for its excellent carp. To the eaſt of this is a leſs, and ſtill farther is another called Abbot's pond, from its formerly belonging to the abbot of Waverley.

We ſhall now return to Guilford, and proceed three miles ſouth by weſt to GODALMING, commonly called GODLIMAN, a town ſeated on the river Wey, in the road from London to Portſmouth. It obtained the name of Godalming, which in Saxon ſignifies Goda's alms, from its being beſtowed by a lady named Goda, or Godiva, on ſome religious houſe. It is thirty-four miles ſouth-weſt of London, and is the moſt famous town in the county for woollen manufactures, particularly mixed and blue kerſeys. The beſt whited brown paper is ſaid to be made here. It is alſo famous for liquorice, carrots, and peat for firing; the river Wey ſupplies it with ſeveral advantages, and has plenty of fiſh, particularly pike. The corporation conſiſts of a warden, who is choſen annually, and eight brethren, or aſſiſtants. Here is a charity-ſchool for fifty boys; and on a common near the town, is an hoſpital for ten old men, founded by Richard Wyat, Eſq; in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Godalming has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 13th of February, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hops, and on the 10th of July, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep and ſtore-pigs.

WITLEY, a village three miles ſouth by weſt of Godalming, had formerly a nunnery that was a cell to Waverley abbey. In the park is found iron-ore, ſufficient to employ two forges.

HASCOMB is four miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Godalming, and is only of note for an eminence, called Caſtle-hill, on which are the remains of a camp; the works are ſingle, and according to the form of the ground. From thence there is an extenſive proſpect over great part of the county.

Eight miles ſouth by weſt of Godalming is HASLEMERE, which ſtands on the borders of Suſſex, forty-one miles ſouth-weſt of London. It is an ancient place, and had formerly ſeven pariſh churches, which were deſtroyed by the Danes, though now it has no more than one, which is only a chapel of eaſe to Chiddingfold, a village about two miles to the eaſt of it. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, it having ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward the Fourth. It conſiſts of about a hundred low brick houſes, formed into two paved ſtreets, and the inhabitants amount to about four hundred. It has a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, held on the 1ſt of May, and the 25th of September, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep and hogs.

We ſhall now return back to Guilford, and proceed four miles weſt by ſouth to ALDBURY, which is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the great plenty of alders growing about it, though ſome ſuppoſe it to be thus called from its antiquity, ald, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifying old. Here was the ſeat of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who, in 1638, was lord high marſhal of England, and his grandſon, Henry, duke of Norfolk, pulled down the old building, and erected a new houſe upon the ancient foundation, now called Aldbury-place. He began a canal ſixty feet

broad,

broad, and about a quarter of a mile in length, and this was afterwards completed by his ſon. In this pariſh is part of Black heath, in which is the platform of a Roman temple, at a little diſtance from the road leading to Cranley. In the year 1636 the foundation was plain, but there is little remaining of it now, except Roman tiles, with eight angles, and pieces of Roman bricks and ſtones, and upon the heath adjoining ſereral Roman coins have been found. This place is remarkable for a paſſage of, at leaſt, a furlong in length, dug into the bottom of a great hill. It was intended to form a paſſage to the ſeat of Henry, duke of Norfolk; but the deſign was fruſtrated by a hard rock, at the ſouth end.

Two miles to the weſt by north of Aldbury is ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL, which is ſeated at the top of a round hill, whence there is an extenſive view over the weald of this county, the flats and meadows of Godalming, the hills of Hampſhire, and over all the north parts of this county, with a diſtant view of Oxfordſhire.

From Aldbury a road leads eaſt by north to DARKING, or DORKING, which is ſeated eleven miles to the eaſtward of Guilford, on the banks of the river Mole, and upon a rock of a ſoft, ſandy ſtone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold, even in the midſt of ſummer. The ſtreets are wide and open, and the town, which is paved, is, from its natural ſituation, remarkably clean. Though no manufacture is carried on here, yet a great deal of buſineſs is done with regard to many neceſſary articles of life. It has a good market on Thurſdays, for all ſorts of grain, the buſineſs of which has been greatly encreaſed ſince the completing of the turnpike road from Epſom, through the main ſtreet of the town, to Horſham in Suſſex; for by this road, a much

greater

greater quantity of corn is brought out of that county than before. The water-mills, which are very numerous in the pariſh and neighbourhood, grind a great deal of corn, and the market is frequented by buyers from a conſiderable diſtance round, many of whom ſend great quantities of meal to London. Indeed, the market appears much leſs conſiderable than it is, from a cuſtom which has long prevailed, of ſelling the corn in the public houſes of the town, where it is lodged. An incredible quantity of poultry is ſold in Darking, which are remarkably large and fine. There are here frequently capons about Chriſtmas, ſo large as to weigh between ſeven and eight pounds each, out of their feathers; nor are the geeſe, brought to the market here about Michaelmas, leſs excellent in their kind. The town is well ſupplied, not only with the beſt of butcher's meat, but with excellent river fiſh, particularly exceeding fine carp and tench; plenty of ſea fiſh are alſo brought hither from Brithelmſtone and Worthing in Suſſex. Here is an annual fair, held on Aſcenſion-eve, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep and toys.

The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Mickleham, worth about 120 l. per annum. The church is a plain ſtone building, with a tower ſteeple, in which is a ring of eight ſmall tuneable bells, with a ſet of chimes. An elegant monument of curious marble was ſome years ago erected to the memory of Mrs. Tolbot, the wife of Henry Tolbot, Eſq; of Chart park, in this pariſh. Here are alſo two meeting houſes; one for the uſe of the Preſbyterians, and the other for the Quakers. The diſſenters are numerous, and they live in great harmony with the members of the eſtabliſhed church.

The fuel uſed here was formerly wood, but the ground having been much cleared, great quanti-

ties

ties of coals are brought hither from Kingſton and Ditton upon Thames, by land-carriage, at a reaſonable rate; as the teams, that are continually going in great numbers with timber and other goods to theſe places, take the coals as back carriage.

The donations to the poor of this town are conſiderable. Mrs. Fenwick, late of Betchworth caſtle, bequeathed 800 l. the neat annual produce of which ſhe ordered to be applied to the ſupport of decayed houſe-keepers, the putting out apprentices, and the payment of 5 l. to every young woman of the pariſh, who lived ſeven years in one ſervice, on her marriage. The famous Dog Smith, left at his death about 60 l. per annum, for the uſe of the poor. This man was a ſilverſmith in London, and having acquired a large eſtate, left off trade, and travelled, with his dog, about the country, as a common beggar. One Mr. Beau, a clergyman, reſiding here, alſo bequeated 20 l. a year to the poor. The workhouſe is a large commodious edifice, and on Cotmandean, a pleaſant green, ſtand alms-houſes for the uſe of widows and perſons advanced in years, who to the number of ſixteen, have each a convenient dwelling aſſigned them, and 8 l. a year divided among them.

This pariſh extends about five miles from eaſt to weſt, and near as far from north to ſouth, and by a late computation, was found to contain one thouſand eight hundred inhabitants. As the ſoil is various, its produce is alſo various; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, rye, all the general kinds of graſs, ſeeds and roots growing there in great perfection. There are abundance of kilns for making lime for building, as well as for manuring of land, the chalk-pits lying very near the

town. Bricks and tiles are made here of a clay and loam, that give them a moſt beautiful colour.

The country about the town is extremely mountainous, and preſents a great variety of fine proſpects, ſome of which are equalled by few in England, and is well ſtocked with game; pheaſants, partridges, woodcocks, and other wild-fowl, furniſh, in their ſeaſons, good ſport to thoſe who love ſhooting; and the hares and foxes, of which laſt there is great plenty about Box hill, afford great diverſion to thoſe who delight in the chace.

To the north-eaſt of the pariſh lies Box hill, on the ſides and ſummit of which grow the greateſt quantity of box trees any where to be met with in the kingdom. Theſe are ſaid to have been planted by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. Theſe groves are interſperſed with a number of little green ſpots, and agreeable walks. The view from the higheſt part of this hill, in a clear day, is very extenſive, commanding a beautiful proſpect eaſt and ſouth, over part of the counties of Kent and Surry, and the whole county of Suſſex, quite to the South downs, near the ſea, at the diſtance of about thirty-ſix miles. The weſt and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middleſex; and as you advance to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the ſublime and beautiful both join in forming a moſt grand and delightful ſcene. You here look down from a vaſt, and almoſt perpendicular height, upon a well cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful encloſures, and ſee the river Mole winding along, cloſe to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great diſtance. It is impoſſible for deſcrip-

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tion to do juſtice to the amazing beauty of this enchanting ſpot.

To the weſt of the town, at about a mile's diſtance, begins a range of hills called Ranmer, which bound the pariſh on the north. On the higheſt part of this hill is a ſeat which lately belonged to Jonathan Tyers, Eſq; maſter of Vauxhall, who here gave daily proofs of his good taſte, in the improvements made upon his eſtate, called Denbighs. The view from hence is full as extenſive as that from Box hill; for Windſor caſtle, St. Paul's, Weſtminſter-abbey, and the Monument, may be diſtinctly ſeen in clear weather. Among other things worthy of notice, is a wood of about eight acres, called Ill Penſeroſo, laid into many beautiful walks. In the center of the wood, is a ſmall temple, the inſide of which is full of inſcriptions upon ſerious ſubjects; and a clock, concealed from public view, which ſtrikes every minute, is admirably adapted to the ſolitude of the place. At a ſmall diſtance from this temple is an open building, in which are two pieces of painting by Hayman, as large as the life, one repreſenting the dying Chriſtian, the other, an unbeliever in his laſt moments; a fine ſtatue of Truth, treading on a maſk, ſeems to direct the ſpectator's attention to the pieces. The whole, with the entrance to the place, which has ſomething in it very particular, is truly ſtriking to a contemplative mind. The houſe is ſerved with water from a well four hundred and thirty-ſeven feet deep, worked by horſes.

Near the town are a number of elegant ſeats, particularly about a mile weſt of Dorking is a fine houſe, belonging to Edward Walter, Eſq; erected a few years ago, and the grounds near it diſpoſed in a moſt beautiful manner. Farther weſt-

ward, near the extremity of the pariſh, is Chergate, the property of Daniel Malpas, Eſq; who enlarged the houſe; and the natural beauties of the place, which abounds with wood and water, render it a very pleaſing and romantic ſpot.

Shrub hill, the ſeat of the lord Cathcart, ſituated at the entrance of the town, well deſerves the obſervation of the curious, on account of its hanging gardens. Thomas Bugden, Eſq; late member for the county, had alſo a ſeat in the town; and in the gardens is a terrace that commands a fine view over the adjacent country.

In the pariſh of Darking is a very conſiderable piece of antiquity, an ancient road, called Stone ſtreet, which paſſes through the church-yard, where it is viſible in digging the graves. Between this place and Stanſtead it is again diſcovered, and afterwards, in the pariſh of Ockley, it is very plainly traced, eſpecially in the plowed fields, and particularly at Monks Farm, about two miles ſouth from thence. It appears to have been formed of flints and pebbles, and becauſe there are no ſuch ſtones near it, the common people call it the Devil's cauſeway. It is in ſome places ten yards broad, a yard and a half deep, and about three miles in length.

In this pariſh were alſo three caſtles, namely, Benham, Ewtons, and Betchworth caſtles. The firſt was demoliſhed by the Danes, and there is nothing remaining of it now, but the name of a meadow, called Benham Caſtle-mead, and a large ditch, which is thought to have ſurrounded it. Ewton's caſtle was demoliſhed in the ſame manner as the former, and there is nothing remaining of it, except the moat. Betchworth caſtle is ſeated on a fine eminence, near the river Mole, three miles to the eaſt of Darking, and was formerly very

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The East View of Betchworth Castle, *in the County of* Surry.

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very large; and in the reign of Edward the First was in the poſſeſſion of the earls of Warren. After this, it came into ſeveral hands, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of Abraham Tucker, Eſq; It has been long turned into a dwelling houſe, and is now a handſome ſeat, of which we have given a view. In the gardens is a fine terrace, at the foot of which runs the river Mole. On this eſtate grow a great number of cheſnut and walnut trees.

A little above four miles to the north of Darking is LEATHERHEAD, a ſmall thoroughfare town, with a ſtone bridge over the Mole, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of London. It had once a market and fairs, but they have many years been diſcontinued.

EFFINGHAM is a village three miles weſt by ſouth of Leatherhead, and, according to tradition, was once a large and populous place, in which were ſixteen churches. Indeed, there is ſtill evident proofs of its being once much larger than it is at preſent; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities, like cellars, have been frequently found; and in the church and chancel are ſeveral old ſtalls and remarkable monuments, ſome of which are very ancient.

From Leatherhead we ſhall proceed four miles north-weſt to COBHAM, a village three furlongs in length, ſeated on the river Mole, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of London. It is well furniſhed with inns, and has two fairs, the firſt held on the 17th of March, for toys and pleaſure, and the other on the 11th of December, for horſes and ſheep.

At a ſmall diſtance from Cobham is the houſe of Mr. Bridges, which has ſome appearance of an Italian villa, but is plain on the outſide. The apartments appear commodious, and the principal

rooms

rooms richly ornamented, and the cielings gilt. As this houſe is ſituated on an eminence, it commands a proſpect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in excellent order. The river Mole runs by the ſide of the garden, and being rendered four or five times broader than in its uſual courſe, it produces a happy effect, the banks being diſpoſed into a ſlope, with a broad graſs walk on each ſide, planted with fragrant ſhrubs. At the end of this walk is an elegant room, that forms a delightful retreat during the heat of ſummer; for being ſhaded on the ſouth with large elms, and having the water on the north and eaſt ſides, it is extremely cool and pleaſant.

Mr. Hamilton's beautiful park and gardens near Cobham is worthy the attention of the curious. On leaving the houſe, and a few winding ſhrubberies, divided from the park by net-work, you are conducted through another incloſed plantation, that has an agreeable walk, which commands a view of a pretty valley, through a winding row of fir trees, and of a vineyard, which produces a conſiderable quantity of wine every vintage. This walk leads to a Gothic temple, which is exceeded by few buildings in point of lightneſs. It is an open ſtructure, ſeated on a riſing ground, and looks immediately upon a large piece of water, that has a handſome bridge thrown over an arm of it, and altogether form a beautiful ſcene. From hence you wind through a freſh walk near another part of the water, over a bridge, formed, to appearance, of rocks and foſſils; when turning down to the right, you find that this bridge, not only covers the water, but a moſt beautiful grotto; for, immediately under it, is a large incruſtation of foſſils and ſpars, every where hanging from the cieling like icicles, which have a fine effect. On each ſide of the water is a

ſmall

ſmall park, parted from the ſtream by marine foſſils. From this grotto, the walk extends along the ſide of the water, to a ruined arch, in a juſt taſte: the Moſaic cieling, the baſſo and alto relievos on the walls, and the teſſalated pavement are all in a good taſte, and to appearance, in decay; the ſymptoms of which are admirably imitated, with weeds growing from the ruined paths, and every other mark of antiquity. Through the arch, the river appears winding in a dark and gloomy manner, around a rough piece of graſs.

The next object that appears is a caſcade in a very juſt taſte. The water guſhes in ſeveral ſtreams out of tufts of weeds growing on the rock; over it bends the trunk of an old oak, and the trees riſing to a great height, finiſh this beautiful ſcene. From hence you proceed through a piece of wild ground, over run with brakes, through a hollow, bounded on each ſide by lofty firs; and here a tower, at a diſtance, has a very pleaſing effect. You then paſs through darker walks, quite cloſed, which lead to an hermitage, where you enter a ſmall room, that is nearly dark; but on opening a door into the hermit's parlour, the windows at once preſent a very beautiful and lively ſcene; for you look immediately down upon the river, winding round ſome cultivated fields, and have before you a very agreeable landſcape; and your coming upon it ſo ſuddenly, naturally fills the mind with a pleaſing ſurpriſe.

The next building is the tower, from which is ſeen a very fine proſpect, in which you have a view, both of St. Paul's cathedral and Windſor caſtle. You next come to the temple of Bacchus, which has a portico of Corinthian columns, in a light and beautiful taſte; and in niches under the portico, are four copies in plaſter of celebrated ſtatues, among which is one of the Venus de Medicis.

dicis. This temple conſiſts of one handſome room, elegantly adorned with ſtucco: around it are antique Roman ſtatues, placed on handſome pedeſtals; and in the middle, is a coloſſal ſtatue of Bacchus. From hence you leave the park by another winding walk.

Five miles to the ſouth of Darking is OCKLEY, OKELEY, or OAKLEY, a village ſo named from the plenty of oaks, with which it was anciently encompaſſed. There was a caſtle here formerly, of which the moat and mole of the keep are ſtill remaining near the church; and here a bloody battle was fought between king Ethelwolf and the Danes. It is remarkable, that roſe-buſhes are planted at the head of many of the graves, in the church-yard of this village, from an ancient cuſtom obſerved here by the young lovers, who, when one of them dies before marriage, the ſurvivor plants a roſe-tree at the head of his grave, a practice that ſeems derived from the Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, thought roſes planted or ſtrewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their aſhes.

CAPEL, a village a little to the eaſt of Ockley, is remarkable for the earth on part of a mount in the moſſes, moving and ſliding down, till it had over-run all the lower parts, ſtopping on the borders of a farm, near the bottom. This is ſaid to have happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and to have left the lands on which it ſlid down, full of eminencies and holes, which are ſaid to remain to this day.

WOTTON, or WODETON, a village ſo called from the great quantity of Wood formerly growing about it, is ſituated near four miles to the weſt by ſouth of Darking, and is remarkable for being ſeated on an eminence, called Leithe-hill, the higheſt in the whole county. Of this hill

Mr.

Mr. Dennis gives a lively deſcription in his letters familiar, moral, and critical; and obſerves, that of all the delightful proſpects he had ſeen in Italy and England, none filled him with ſuch tranſport as this. "It juts out, ſays he, about two miles "beyond that range of hills, which terminate "the North downs to the ſouth. When I ſaw "from one of theſe hills, at about two miles diſ-"tance, that ſide of Leith-hill which faces the "the Northern downs, it appeared the beautiful-"leſt proſpect I had ever ſeen: but after we had "conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw a ſight that "would tranſport a ſtoic, a ſight that looked like "enchantment and viſion. Beneath us lay open "to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suſſex, "and a great part of that of Kent, admirably "diverſified in every part of them with woods, "and fields of corn and paſtures, every where "adorned with ſtately rows of trees.

"This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in "breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is ter-"minated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of "the ſouthern hills, and the ſea: and it is no "eaſy matter to decide, whether theſe hills, "which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles diſ-"tance, with their tops in the ſky, ſeem more "awful and venerable, or the delicious vale be-"tween you and them more inviting. About "noon, in a ſerene day, you may, at thirty miles "diſtance, ſee the very water of the ſea, through "a chaſm of the mountains. And that which "above all makes it a noble and wonderful proſ-"pect, is, that at the ſame time that, at thirty "miles diſtance, you behold the very water of "the ſea; at the ſame time that you behold to "the ſouth, the moſt delicious rural proſpect in "the world; at that very time, by a little turn of "your head towards the north, you look full over

"Box-

" Box-hill, and ſee the country beyond it, be-
" tween that and London; and, over the very
" ſtomacher of it, ſee St. Paul's, at 25 miles diſ-
" tance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and
" Hampſtead beyond it." Mr. Dennis does not tell us that he made uſe of glaſſes, and if he did not uſe them, his eyes muſt be formed for ſeeing objects at a much greater diſtance than moſt of the human ſpecies.

We ſhall now return to Darking, and proceed ſix miles eaſt by north to REYGATE, or RYEGATE, a town ſeated in a pleaſant valley called Holmſdale, from the holm-trees that abound in it. The name of this town, which in Saxon ſignifies the courſe or channel of a river, was given to it from its being ſeated on a branch of the river Mole. There was here a very ancient caſtle, which, in the time of the civil wars, was in the poſſeſſion of lord Monſon, who forfeited it to the crown for treaſonable practices. Charles the Second, at his reſtoration, granted the manor and caſtle to his brother the duke of York, and at the revolution, king William granted them to lord Somers, upon whoſe death it came to James Cox, Eſq; who was then one of the repreſentatives of this town in parliament. The ruins of this caſtle, which was built in the time of the Saxons, are ſtill viſible, particularly a long vault, which has a room at the end of it, in which, we are told, the barons, who took arms againſt king John, had their private meetings. This town has a charity-ſchool, and a market-houſe, which was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket: it has a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, one held on Whitſun-Monday, and the other on the 14th of September, for bullocks and horſes. The church of this town is built of free-ſtone, and in a vault under the chancel are ſeveral monuments of the family of the Howards, earls of Nottingham; and

and the town gives title of baron to the earl of Peterborough.

Under the hill, adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the town, is a great houſe, which was formerly a priory of Black canons, founded by William Warren, earl of Surry, about the year 1245. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy-Croſs; and at the diſſolution its revenue was valued at 77 l. 14 s. 11 d. per annum. It was given to the earl of Nottingham, and was afterwards ſold to Sir John Parſons, lord mayor of London, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Parſons, Sir John's grandſon.

HORLEY, or HURLE, a village five miles ſouth by eaſt of Ryegate. In this pariſh is a very large common, called Thunderfield, where there are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of a ſpacious caſtle, that was encompaſſed with a double moat, and incloſed near two acres of land. It ſeems to have been a circular building, but the ſpot on which it ſtood, is now ſo overgrown with trees and thorns, that its foundation cannot be traced without great difficulty.

GATTON, a village ſituated a little above two miles to the north by eaſt of Reygate, was formerly a conſiderable town, and is ſtill a borough which ſends two members to parliament. It was a very ancient place, and ſome are of opinion that it was a Roman ſtation, from the coins and other antiquities that have been diſcovered there. It is ſaid to have been deſtroyed by the Danes, and old authors repreſent it as a market town, but at preſent we are unable to tell the day on which its market was kept, nor has it any fairs.

Three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Gatton is BLETCHINGLEY, a borough town, which has alſo no market, though it ſends two members to parliament. It had a caſtle, which was long ſince demoliſhed.

demoliſhed by the forces of Henry the Third, at which time the town itſelf was laid in ruins. The place where the caſtle ſtood is now a coppice, but ſome remains of it are ſtill viſible, particularly a piece of a wall, five feet thick, from whence there is a proſpect into Suſſex and Hampſhire. There is in this village a free-ſchool, endowed with 20 l. a year, for teaching twenty of the pooreſt children of the pariſh; and an alms-houſe for ten poor people. Here are two fairs, the firſt held on the 22d of June, and the other on the 2d of November, for horſes, bullocks and toys.

GODSTONE, a village two miles north-eaſt of Bletchingley, is famous for its quarries of excellent ſtone. A part of this village lies in the road leading to Eaſt-Grinſtead; but the other part, as well as the church, ſtand upon an eminence at a conſiderable diſtance.

TANDRIDGE, a village three miles eaſt of Bletchingley, was once ſo conſiderable, as to give name to the hundred in which it ſtands, and had a priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Auguſtin, founded by Odo de Dammartin, in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, and dedicated to St. James. It was appointed for three prieſts, and for the ſupport and maintenance of the ſick and poor, and the hoſpitable entertainment of travellers; and at the diſſolution had a revenue, which was then valued at 78 l. 11 s. 11 d. per annum.

Seven miles ſouth-eaſt of Bletchingley is LINGFIELD, a village ſeated in a rich, deep, inclоſed country. It once had a collegiate church, conſiſting of a provoſt, chaplains, and clerks, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by Reginald lord Cobham. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was valued at the diſſolution at 79 l. 15 s. 10 d. per annum. This village.

village has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 29th of June, for cattle and pedlars goods.

On FROGWOOD heath, ſix miles ſouth of Bletching'ey, and near the edge of the county, is held a fair on the 16th of June, for pedlars goods.

Eleven miles to the north of Bletchingley is CROYDON, a large and populous town, ſeated on the edge of Banſtead downs, ten miles and a half from London. Its ancient name was Cradiden: it is famous for a palace belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was long much neglected, but has of late been repaired at a great expence. The manor of this place has, for a great while, belonged to the ſee of Canterbury; and archbiſhop Whitgift, who generally reſided at this palace, erected an alms-houſe and a ſchool here. The firſt of theſe is a handſome ſtructure, built in the form of a college, and well endowed for the ſupport of a warden, aud twenty-eight men and women, decayed houſekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth. The ſchool is built near it, and is founded for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20 l. a year, and a houſe for the maſter, who muſt be a clergyman. The church is eſteemed the largeſt and fineſt in the county, and has ſeveral beautiful monuments, particularly one for Dr. Grindal, archbiſhop of Canterbury, on which is his effigy in his epiſcopal robes; another of archbiſhop Sheldon, and a third for Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave 200 l. to build a market-houſe. Here is a great corn market on Saturdays, chiefly for oats and oat meal; and the neighbouring hills being well covered with wood, conſiderable quantities of charcoal are made and ſent to London. Croydon has two fairs, held on the 5th of July, and the 2d of October, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep and toys.

WOOD-

WOODCOTE, or WOODCOTE-WARREN, three miles ſouth-weſt of Croydon, is thought to have been anciently a city. Dr. Gale, who narrowly examined it, tells us, that there are found much rubbiſh of buildings, the foundations of houſes, plain marks of ſtreets and lanes, ſquared ſtones, many wells, at ſmall diſtances from each other, beſides other marks of antiquity. Camden takes this to have been the Noviomagus of Ptolemy; becauſe it exactly agrees with the diſtances from London and other places. Other authors place that ſtation at Maidſtone in Kent; but Horſley, whoſe judgment is moſt to be depended upon, agrees with Camden, and fixes it here.

CARSHALTON, a village two miles weſt of Croydon, is ſituated among innumerable ſprings, which, meeting all together, form a river, in the very ſtreet of the town, and joining other ſprings that flow from Croydon and Beddington, produce one ſtream, called the Wandell. Though this village thus abounds with ſprings, it is built on firm chalk, and is one of the moſt pleaſant ſpots near London; on which account it has many handſome houſes belonging to the citizens of the metropolis, ſome of them erected with ſuch expence, that they might be rather taken for the ſeats of the nobility, than the country houſes of merchants and citizens. Dr. Ratcliff built a very fine houſe here, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It at length paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the lord Hardwick, who ſold it to the late William Mitchell, Eſq; Mr. Scawen intended to erect a magnificent houſe here in a fine park, which is walled round, and for that purpoſe collected vaſt quantities of ſtone, and other materials, but the deſign was never carried into execution. In levelling the road near this place, to

make

make an avenue to a gentleman's ſeat, a large quantity of human bones was found.

Between Carſhalton and Croydon is BEDDINGTON, where is the ſeat of the ancient family of the Carews. The houſe, which conſiſts of a center and two wings, is a noble building. The court before it is extremely fine, as is the canal in the park before the court. The gardens take up all the flat part of the park, and extend in viſtas to a great diſtance. It is ſaid that the orange-trees, which formerly grew here in the open air, have been killed by too great a care to preſerve them. They had originally only moving houſes, to ſhelter them in winter, from the ſeverity of the weather; but ſome years ago, the owner was at the expence of erecting a fine green houſe, with ſaſhes in front, ſince which time the trees began to decay, though they had ſtood here in the open ground above a hundred years, and annually produced great quantities of fruit.

Three miles ſouth-eaſt of Croydon is ADDINGTON, a ſmall village, ſeated on the borders of Kent, on a high and ſpacious common, encompaſſed with hills. The ſoil on the north ſide is gravelly, but on the ſouth, chalky and full of flints. The inhabitants have a tradition, that it was formerly a large place, and this is, in ſome meaſure, confirmed, by their plowing up the ruins of old buildings, and by a hill, ſtill called Caſtle-hill, on which a caſtle formerly ſtood. This village has better inns and public houſes, than any other village in its neighbourhood.

Eight miles to the weſt by ſouth of Croydon is EWELL, a town in the road from London to Epſom, fourteen miles ſouth-weſt of London; but is a ſmall obſcure place, which has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on the 12th of May,

May, and the 29th of October, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep and toys.

Richard Corbet, a worthy prelate and poet, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Ewell, and educated, firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards at Chriſt-Church college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divnity. His wit and eloquence recommended him to the favour of king James the Firſt, who appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary; and in 1620 he was promoted to the deanery of Chriſt-church. In 1629 he was advanced to the biſhopric of Oxford, and about four years after was tranſlated to that of Norwich. He died in 1635, and was interred in the choir of his own cathedral. His works were publiſhed after his death in one vol. 8vo. under the title of *Poetica Stramata*.

A little to the north-eaſt of Ewell is NONSUCH, which was formerly called CUDDINGTON, till a magnificent palace was erected there by king Henry the Eighth, that obtained the name of Nonſuch from its unparallelled beauty. The learned Hentzner, a German, who wrote his Itinerarium in the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſpeaking of this palace, ſays it was built with an exceſs of magnificence and elegance, even to oſtentation: one would imagine, ſays he, that every thing in the power of architecture to perform, was employed in this work: there are every where ſo many ſtatues that ſeem to breathe, ſo many miracles of conſummate art, ſo many caſts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and juſtify its name of Nonſuch. The palace is ſo encompaſſed with parks, filled with deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, and walks ſo embrowned by trees, that

that it ſeems to be a place pitched upon by Pleaſure herſelf, to dwell in along with Health. In the pleaſure gardens, are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains which ſpout water; one has a pyramid, upon which are perched ſmall birds that ſtream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is the other fountain, where Acteon is repreſented turned into a ſtag, as he was ſprinkled by the goddeſs and her nymphs. There is, beſides, another marble pyramid, filled with concealed pipes, which ſprinkle all who come within their reach. Such was this palace and gardens, when Heatzner wrote; but king Charles the Second giving it to the dutcheſs of Cleveland, ſhe pulled it down, and ſold the materials, with which a new houſe was built by the earl of Berkeley. This was the ſeat of the late earl of Guilford, and is now called Durdans; and though Nonſuch gives the title of baron to the duke of Cleveland, what remains of it is at preſent only a farm-houſe.

EPSOM, or EBBESHAM, is ſeated on the north ſide of Banſtead downs, two miles to the ſouth of Ewell, and ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of London; and has long been remarkable for its medicinal waters, of which we have already given an account in treating of the mineral ſprings of this county. It is ſeated in a healthy air, and is a well built handſome town, abounding in genteel houſes, which are chiefly the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a ſemicircle, from the church, to lord Guilford's fine ſeat at Durdans, and there are ſeveral pleaſant lanes, ſeparated from each other, by fields, meadows, orchards, and plantations, which give them the appearance of diſtinct villages; however, they all unite in one large ſtreet, in which the houſes are very neat, and

moſt of them new built in a very handſome manner. Its mineral waters, which iſſue from a riſing ground, at ſome diſtance to the ſouth of Epſom, were diſcovered in 1618, and in a ſhort time became extremely famous; but though their virtue is not impaired, they are not in the ſame repute as formerly; yet the ſalt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments belonging to the wells, are now run to decay. There are annual horſe races on the neighbouring downs, and many fine ſeats in this neighbourhood, beſides Durdans already mentioned, as the earl of Berkſhire's, lord Baltimore's, the lady Fielding's, &c. Epſom has a fair on the 5th of Auguſt, for toys.

HEDLEY is a ſmall village, three miles ſouth of Epſom, through which runs a Roman highway from London to Darking. It alſo appears in ſeveral places between Guilford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney.

Three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Epſom is the village of BANSTEAD, which gives name to the neighbouring downs, famous for the ſalubrity of the air, and the excellent mutton fed upon them. The ſoil is whitiſh, it being a kind of chalk, mixed with flints and ſand. Juniper-trees are here very common, and from this place is a delightful proſpect into ſeveral counties, and a full view of the city of London. Banſtead alſo abounds with walnut trees.

Eight miles to the north by eaſt of Epſom is MITCHAM, a well inhabited village, much frequented by the citizens of London. The inhabitants of this town cauſing one Smith, a famous beggar, to be taken up as a vagrant and publickly whipped, and he dying exceſſive rich, this circumſtance prevented their receiving a ſhare of the bounty he beſtowed, at his death, on moſt of the neighbouring

neighbouring villages. Mitcham has a fair on the 12th of Auguſt, for cattle and toys.

STRETHAM is a village ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Southwark, and four miles to the north by weſt of Croydon. It was formerly much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-ſchool, and a ſeat belonging to the duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor.

To the weſt of Stretham are two villages of the name of TOWTING, ſituated near each other, and diſtinguiſhed by the epithets Upper and Lower. UPPER TOWTING ſtands in the road from Southwark to Epſom, a little above two miles to the weſtward of Stretham, and has an alms-houſe, founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, lord mayor of London, for ſix poor alms-women, to be nominated by the heir of the family. This village is adorned with ſeveral fine ſeats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London, particularly with the houſe and gardens of the Bateman's family.

LOWER TOWTING is a mile and a half to the ſouth-eaſt of the former, and here, in the laſt century, were the ſeats of the earl of Lindſey, and the lord Gray.

MARTIN, a village about a mile ſouth-weſt of Towting, is a place of great antiquity; for here Kenulph, one of the Weſt-Saxon kings, was ſlain in the houſe of his favourite miſtreſs. Here was a magnificent abbey, founded by king Henry the Firſt, for canons of the order of St. Auguſtin, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The prior of this abbey ſat in the Houſe of Lords, and the abbey itſelf was endowed with very great privileges, and had many eminent benefactors, and its revenues were valued at the diſſolution at 957 l. 19 s. 5 d. a year. A ſmall part of the walls are ſtill

ſtanding, which ſurrounded ſixty-five acres of land.

About three miles to the north-eaſt of Stretham is DULWICH, a pleaſant village, five miles from Southwark, remarkable for a college founded in 1619, by Mr. William Allen, who named it the College of God's gift. This gentleman, who was a comedian, and a principal actor in many of Shakeſpear's plays, once perſonating the Devil, is ſaid to have been ſo terrified at the imagination of his ſeeing a real Devil upon the ſtage, that he inſtantly quitted the theatre, devoted the remainder of his life to religious exerciſes, and founded this college for a maſter and warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn, or Allen, with four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organiſt; and for ſix poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college, by one of the fellows as ſchool-maſter, and by the other as uſher. He excluded all future benefactions to this college, and conſtituted for viſitors, the churchwardens of St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, who upon occaſion were to appeal to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be ſworn at their admiſſion. The original edifice was in the old taſte, but great part of it has been rebuilt in a very handſome manner, out of what has been ſaved from the produce of the eſtate; and it has a chapel, in which the founder himſelf, who was ſeveral years maſter, lies interred. The maſter's rooms are richly adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchaſe on his entering into that ſtation; and for his uſe there is a library, to which every maſter generally adds a number of modern books. Behind the college is a very pleaſant garden, adorned with walks, fruit-

trees,

trees, and flowers. The maſter of this college, who is lord of the manor for a conſiderable extent of ground, enjoys all the luxurious affluence and eaſe of the prior of a rich convent. Both he and the warden muſt be unmarried, and are for ever debarred the privilege of entering that ſtate, on pain of being excluded the college. But notwithſtanding the ſeverity of this reſtriction, as the warden always ſucceeds upon the death of the maſter, the unmarried men of the name of Allen, conſtantly make uſe of all their intereſt to obtain the poſt of warden.

Near this village is a ſpring of the ſame medicinal waters as thoſe of Sydenham wells in Kent, with which, the maſter of the Green-man, a houſe of good entertainment, ſerves the city of London, and in particular the hoſpitals. A fine walk oppoſite to this houſe, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble proſpect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the houſe, where, under a tree, known by the name of the Oak of honour, you have a view of all the public edifices from Putney down to Chelſea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Weſtminſter, London, Deptford, and Greenwich; and over the metropolis, as far as Hampſtead and Highgate. Dulwich has a fair on the 25th and 26th of May, for toys.

PECKHAM, is a pleaſant village in the pariſh of Camberwell, two miles ſouth-weſt of Dulwich. Here was the ſeat of the late lord Trevor, built in the reign of king James the Second, by Sir Thomas Bond, who being engaged in the ſchemes of that imprudent prince, was conſtrained to fly the kingdom with him, on which the houſe was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown. The front of this ſtructure ſtands to the north, with a garden before it, from which

extends two rows of large elms, of conſiderable length, through which the proſpect is terminated by the Tower of London, and each ſide of this avenue affords a view of the metropolis, and of the veſſels which, at high water, appear over the trees and houſes up to Greenwich. Peckham, which lies on the backſide of the gardens, is excluded from the view by plantations. The kitchen garden and walls were planted with the choiceſt fruit-trees from France. After the deceaſe of the late lord Trevor, this ſeat was purchaſed by a private gentleman, who began very conſiderable improvements, and had he lived, would have rendered it a ſtill more delightful retreat. Peckham has ſeveral other villas and neat houſes of retirement, inhabited by the tradeſmen of London, and thoſe who have retired from buſineſs. It principally conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and has a meeting-houſe of diſſenters; but the church, as has been already intimated, is at Camberwell. It has a fair on the 21ſt of Auguſt, for toys.

CAMBERWELL is ſeated about a mile to the northward of Peckham, and is a pleaſant village, about two miles to the north of Dulwich, and two miles from Southwark, in the road to Croydon. It has ſeveral pretty houſes belonging to the tradeſmen of London, and a fair on the 18th of Auguſt, for toys.

KENNINGTON is a village near Lambeth, and is one of the eight precincts of that pariſh. Near it is Kennington common, a ſmall ſpot of ground on the ſide of the road to Camberwell, and about a mile and a half from London. Upon this ſpot is the gallows for the county of Surry.

Beſides the great men already mentioned under the towns where they were born, this county, among many others, has produced the following.

Sir Robert Dudley, as he was called in England, and earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, as he was ſtiled in foreign countries; the natural ſon, according to ſome writers, according others, the legitimate ſon, of the famous earl of Leiceſter, the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, by the lady Douglas Sheffield; was born at Sheen, in this county, and educated at Chriſt-church college in Oxford. Leiceſter, it is ſaid, was actually married to the lady Sheffield; but this circumſtance he thought proper, for certain political reaſons, firſt to conceal, and afterwards to deny. But, though he could never be perſuaded to acknowledge the legitimacy of his ſon, he yet left him, at his death, the reverſion of the greateſt part of his fortune, to which he was to ſucceed upon the deceaſe of his uncle, Ambroſe, earl of Warwick, and into the poſſeſſion of which he accordingly came before he was of age. Endued, by nature, with an active temper, and an enterprizing genius, he had a ſtrong ambition to diſtinguiſh himſelf by ſome naval atchievement; and in 1594, he undertook an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, where he behaved with great gallantry. He afterwards attended the earl of Eſſex and the lord high admiral Howard in their expedition againſt Cadiz; and for the courage which he ſhewed upon that occaſion, he was knighted by the firſt of theſe noble peers. In the beginning of the reign of king James the Firſt, he made ſeveral attempts to prove his legitimacy; but failing in his endeavours, he retired to the continent, and aſſumed the title of earl of Warwick. This laſt circumſtance was greedily laid hold of by his enemies in

England, who repreſented it to the king in the moſt unfavourable light, and procured a privy ſeal, commanding his return home; and upon his refuſal to comply with that order, his eſtate was ſeized by the ſtatute of fugitives, and veſted in the crown. The loſs, however, which he ſuſtained in his native country, was, in ſome meaſure, compenſated by the generoſity of foreign princes. Coſmo the Second, great duke of Tuſcany, to whoſe court he had repaired, admitted him into the moſt intimate familiarity, and appointed him great chamberlain to his conſort, the arch dutcheſs Magdalen of Auſtria, ſiſter to the emperor Ferdinand the Second. That emperor too, in conſideration of his extraordinary merit, created him a duke of the holy Roman empire; and upon this he immediately, in right of his grand-father, aſſumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and was ſoon after enrolled, by pope Urban the Eighth, among the Roman nobility. His ſubſequent conduct ſhewed, that he abundantly merited all thoſe high diſtinctions. He formed the great project of draining the moraſs between Piſa and the ſea; and he firſt ſuggeſted the thought of raiſing Livorno, or Leghorn, from a mean and pitiful village to a large and beautiful town. Nor was he leſs remarkable for his literary abilities than for his other great accompliſhments. He was deeply read in philoſophy, phyſic, hiſtory, mathematics; and his great ſkill in chemiſtry is apparent from his medicine, called *the Earl of Warwick's Powder*, of which he was the inventor. He died in 1649, at his caſtle of Carbello, in the neighbourhood of Florence. He wrote an account of his expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies; a book, entitled *Del Arcano del Mare*, and ſome other tracts. He was thrice married. By his firſt wife he had no children.

By

By his ſecond he had four daughters, whom, together with their mother, he left behind him in England. And by his third wife, of the name of Southwell, who accompanied him abroad, in the habit of a page, and whom, in virtue of a diſpenſation from the pope, he afterwards eſpouſed; he had one ſon and four daughters, who married into the beſt families in Italy. The dutcheſs of Shrewſbury, in the reign of king George the Firſt, was a great grand-daughter of his, and the marquis de Palleotti, who was executed at Tyburn for the murder of his ſervant, was his great grand-ſon. His ſeond lady, after his departure from England, was created a dutcheſs.

William Sancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the ſeventeenth century, was born, January 30, 1616, at Freſingfield in this county, and educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge. In 1641 he was elected fellow of his college; and though he never took the covenant, he was permitted to enjoy his fellowſhip till 1648, when refuſing to take the engagement, he was ejected by the parliamentary viſitors. He then travelled into foreign countries; and returning with his ſovereign king Charles the Second, in 1660, he was choſen one of the univerſity preachers, and ſoon after collated to the rectory of Houghton in the Spring, and to the ninth prebend in the cathedral church of Durham. In 1663 he was nominated to the deanery of York. Next year he was inſtalled dean of St. Paul's; and while in that ſtation he contributed above 1400 l. towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, which had been deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666. He likewiſe rebuilt the deanery, and improved its revenues. In 1677 he was choſen prolocutor of the convocation; and while he was executing that office, he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbiſhopric of Canter-

bury. In 1686 he was named the firſt in king James the Second's commiſſion for eccleſiaſtical affairs; but he refuſed to act in it: and about two years after, upon his preſenting a petition to the king againſt reading his majeſty's declaration of indulgence, he, and ſix other biſhops, were committed priſoners to the Tower, from which, however, they were, in a little time releaſed. Upon king James's withdrawing himſelf from the kingdom, he concurred in a declaration to the prince of Orange, for a free parliament, and a due indulgence to the Proteſtant diſſenters. But when that prince and his conſort were ſeated on the throne, he refuſed to take the oaths to their majeſties; in conſequence of which he was firſt ſuſpended, and afterwards deprived of his archbiſhopric. He continued, however, for ſome time, at Lambeth; and then retiring to Freſingfield, died there of an intermitting fever, November the 24th, 1693. He was certainly a man of great piety, integrity, and learning; and of ſuch extenſive generoſity, that he expended, in his lifetime, above 18,000l. in charitable uſes. He publiſhed a few ſermons and other tracts.

SUS-

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX is a corruption of its ancient Saxon name Suthſex, which ſignifies the country of the South-Saxons. It is bounded on the north by Surry and Kent; on the eaſt by Kent and the Britiſh channel; on the ſouth by the latter; and on the weſt by Hampſhire. It extends ſixty-five miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, thirty miles in breadth from north to ſouth, and one hundred and ſeventy in circumference.

This county, at the arrival of the Romans, formed a part of the territory of the Regni. After its being conquered by thoſe invaders, they here formed the military way called Stone-ſtreet, which has been traced out of Surry, through this county, to Arundel, and at Villinghurſt, ſouth-weſt of Horſham, there are ſtill noble remains of it. In this county they had ſeveral ſtations; Roman coins and pavements, with a large Roman camp, and other antiquities, have been found here. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy it conſtituted the principal part of the kingdom of the South-Saxons, and upon the fall of that monarchy it became ſubject to the kingdom of Mercia. At length, in about the year 800, Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, having reduced the kingdoms of the heptarchy under his government, appointed certain earls to be governors of the ſeveral coun-

ties, and gave them a palatine juriſdiction; yet we do not find that he appointed any here, though there were ſeveral earls who had large poſſeſſions in this county. In ſhort, the Norman conqueror here, as in other counties, diſpoſed of the moſt valuable eſtates of the Saxons, which he gave to his own kindred, and the great commanders of his army.

With reſpect to the air of this county, along the ſea-coaſt it is generally eſteemed aguiſh to ſtrangers, though the inhabitants in general enjoy a good ſtate of health. In the woody tract, called the Weald, or Wild, which is of great length and breadth, or the northern part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, the air is, in winter, ſubject to fogs; but theſe are not unhealthy; the moſt ſweet and ſalubrious air is upon the Downs, in the middle of the county.

The principal rivers of Suſſex are the Aran, the Ouſe, the Adur, the Rother, and the Lavant.

The Arun riſes in St. Leonard's foreſt, near Horſham, and after running a few miles weſtward turns ſouth, and paſſing by Arundel, falls into the Britiſh channel at Arundel-haven, about three miles to the ſouth of that town. In the year 1733, this river had a new outlet cut for it by act of parliament, in order to improve its navigation; by which means veſſels of about a hundred tons burthen ſail up to Arundel. In this river are caught vaſt quantities of mullets, which, in the ſummer ſeaſon, come up from the ſea in great ſhoals, as far as Arundel, and there feed upon a particular weed, which gives them a high and luſcious taſte, that renders them a great delicacy. This river is likewiſe famous for trout and eels.

The Ouſe is chiefly formed of two branches, one of which riſes in the forcſt of Worth, to the north of Cuckfield; and the other in the foreſt of

St.

St. Leonard, near the ſpring of the Adur; and theſe two ſtreams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run to the ſouthward, and paſſing by Lewis, fall into the Britiſh channel, forming a harbour, called New-haven, about ſeven miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Lewes.

The Adur, ſometimes called the Beeding, runs between the laſt mentioned river and the Arun, and riſes likewiſe in St. Leonard's foreſt, whence running to the ſouthward, it paſſes by Stening and Bramber, from whence it is called the Bramber water; but on its reaching Shoreham, turns ſuddenly to the eaſt, and after forming a narrow peninſula, of about three miles in length, falls into the Britiſh channel, about three miles to the weſt of Brithelmſtone.

The Rother has its ſource at Rotherfield, to the ſouth-eaſt of Eaſt-Grinſtead, and running eaſtward, divides into two ſtreams, upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again, forms the iſland of Oxney, after which it falls into the Britiſh channel, near Rye.

The Lavant is but ſmall, it riſes near Eaſt-Dean, and running by Chicheſter, ſupplies it with water, encircling it on all ſides, except on the north. It is navigable only at a ſmall diſtance from its mouth. In this river, near the ſea, are bred the fineſt lobſters in England. It is remarkable, that the ſtream of the Lavant is ſometimes very low in winter, when other rivers are at their greateſt height, and yet at other times is ready to overflow its banks.

The other leſs remarkable rivers in this county are the Aſhburn, the Aſten, and the Cuckmeer; all which, as well as thoſe whoſe courſes we have deſcribed, are confined within the limits of Suſſex; hence, as they are but of ſmall length, the water they contain muſt be proportionably ſmall,

and

and it is obſerved, that none of them are capable of receiving a veſſel of five hundred tons burthen. There are, indeed, but few good ports in this county, for the ſhore is rocky, and the ſea has many ſhelves and ſand-banks, which the ſouth-weſt winds are continually augmenting.

Near Brighthelmſtone is a mineral ſpring, the water of which depoſites an ochrous ſediment, and being drank in a proper quantity, is ſuppoſed to promote an encreaſe of appetite and ſpirits, and to reſtore infirm habits.

There are iron-mines in many parts of this county, on which account, the inhabitants have erected mills for forging iron; and for that purpoſe have been at the expence of cutting rivulets and brooks, in ſuch a manner, as to cauſe them to run into one channel. Another production of the earth is talc, which, though not ſo fine as that of Venice, may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes. Quarries of free-ſtone are here very common, particularly between Foreſt-row, Sheffield Green, and Revenſey Rape.

In the Weald of Suſſex, the ſoil being rich and deep, produces great plenty of oats and hops, but the roads are generally allowed to be the worſt in England: many of the large trees, in the ſummer ſeaſon are carried through this part of the county, on a carriage called a Tug, generally drawn by twenty oxen, to the river Medway in Kent; and ſome of theſe are ſaid to be dropped upon the roads, which are alſo ſometimes choaked up with theſe carriages, which, perhaps, remain there for years. The middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with corn fields, that produce wheat and barley, groves, meadows, and paſtures; and in the ſouth part towards the ſea, are high hills called the South Downs, conſiſting of a fat chalky ſoil, fruitful in corn and graſs,

and

and feeding vaſt flocks of ſheep, remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool; the north of Suſſex is, for the moſt part, covered with woods, which chiefly ſupply the dock-yards belonging to the navy, with timber; and from the ſmall branches vaſt quantities of charcoal are made.

Suſſex is particularly famous for a ſmall delicious bird called the Wheatear, which is about the ſize of a lark, and very fat. Many of theſe are potted, and ſent to London in preſents. The principal manufactures of this county are caſt and wrought iron; and the beſt gunpowder in the world is ſaid to be made here.

The moſt remarkable plants growing wild in this county are the following.

Marſh St. Peter's wort, with hoary leaves, *Aſcyron ſupinum villoſum paluſtre.* Found commonly in the brooks of the Wealds.

Mullen, with a yellow flower, *Blattaria flore luteo.* On the wall of Amberley church-yard.

Bugle, with a red flower, *Bugula flore rubro.* In the Weald brooks.

Small ſea ſcurvy graſs, with cornered leaves, *Cochlearia marina flore anguloſo parvo.* Found at Cockbuſh.

Black-berried heath, *Erica baccifera nigra.* On the brinks of the peat-pits, near the Weald brooks.

Tufted horſe-ſhoe vetch, *Ferrum equinum comoſum.* On the ſides of the Downs.

Climbing fumitory, *Fumaria alba latifolia.* On the beach at Cockbuſh.

Muſked crows-bill, *Geranium moſchatum.* Found plentifully near Arundel caſtle.

Long-rooted ſea dog-graſs, with a foliaceous ear, *Gramen caninum maritimum longius radicatum.* At Cockbuſh.

Several

Several ſorts of flea-graſs, *Gramen cyperoides ſpica ſimplici; ut & capitulo rotundo, nec non compreſſa diſticha.* Found in the Weald brooks.

Hare's-tail ruſh, *Gramen juncoides.* In the Weald brooks.

Jagged marſh flea-bane, *Helenitis foliis laciniatis.*

White flowered baſtard hellebore, *Helleborine minor flore albo.* Found in the beach woods, plentifully.

Alexanders or horſe-parſley, *Hippoſelinum, Alexandreis.* Found plentifully about Arundel caſtle.

Bear's foot, *Helleboraſter maximus.* In Southwood near Houghton.

Dame's violet, *Heſperis ſylveſtrii odora.* In a vaſt thicket beyond Haughton towards the chalk-pits.

Long-leaved horſe-mint, *Mentaſtrum ſpicatum flore longiore.* Below Arundel caſtle, near a ſmall ſpring.

Sweet willow, Dutch myrtle, *Myrtus brabantica Anglica.* In the Weald brooks.

Quicken tree, *Ornus, ſive fraxinus ſilveſtris.* In the bog woods, on the north of the Weald brooks, plentifully.

Flowering fern, *Oſmunda regalis, ſeu filix florida.* In the Weald brooks, and in a vaſt bog north of Amberley caſtle.

Marſh rattle, with a white flower, *Pedicularii paluſtris flore albo.* In the boggy ground below Pew-dean.

Dittander, or pepper-wort, *Piperitis.* By the river ſide at Arundel.

Long leaved roſa ſolis, *Ros ſolis ſilveſtris longi folius.* In the Weald brooks.

The raſpberry buſh, *Rubis idaeus.* In the woods near the Weald brooks.

Knee-

Knee-holley, or butcher's broom, *Ruſcus*. In almoſt every wood.

Wild madder, *Rubia ſilveſtris*. In the South wood near Haighton.

Deadly night-ſhade, *Solanum lethale*. In the ſame wood, and chalk-pits by it.

White beam-tree, *Sorbus ſilveſtris*. In the woods on the ſides of the Downs.

White trefoil, *Trefolium album*, &c. In Parham park, plentifully.

Marſh whortle-berries, *Vaccinum paluſtre*. In the Weald brook, on the ſides of the turf-pits.

The marſh violet, with ſmooth round leaves, *Viola paluſtris rotundifolia glabra*. In a boggy meadow eaſt of the Weald brooks.

Suſſex is divided into ſix rapes, which are general diviſions peculiar to this county; and each of theſe rapes is ſaid to have anciently had its particular river, foreſt, and caſtle. Theſe rapes are ſubdivided into ſixty-five hundreds, in which are contained one city, ſixteen market-towns, and two ancient boroughs, that are ancient corporations, but have no market. Theſe are the city of Chicheſter, with the market-towns of Arundel, Battel, Brighthelmſton, Cuckfield, Eaſt-Grinſtead, Haſtings, Haylſham, Horſham, Lewes, Midhurſt, Petworth, Rye, New Shoreham, Steyning, Terring, and Winchelſea, with the boroughs of Bramber and Seaford, that have no markets. It is ſeated in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Chicheſter, contains three hundred and forty-two pariſhes, and ſends twenty-eight members to parliament; namely, two repreſentatives for the county, two citizens for the city of Chicheſter, two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs, Lewes, Horſham, New Shoreham, Midhurſt, Arundel, Eaſt-Grinſtead, Steyning, Bramber,

Bramber, and two barons for each of the cinque-ports of Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, and Sea-ford.

We ſhall enter this county by the London road, which leads to the moſt eaſtern part of it at LAMBERHURST, a village eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Tunbridge in Kent, which has a fair on the 21ſt of May, for cattle.

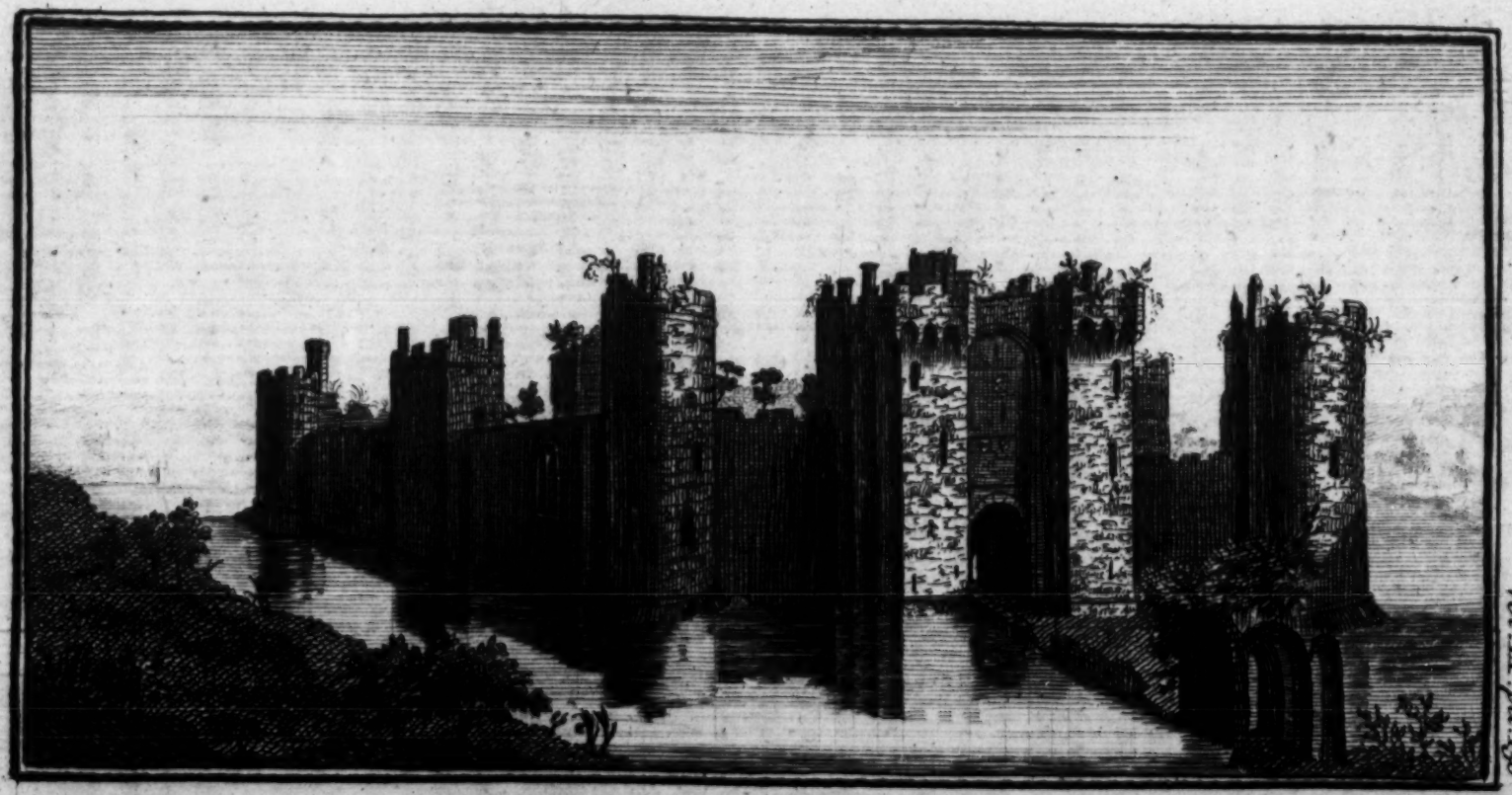
About three miles and a half to the ſouth by eaſt of Lamberhurſt is WADHURST, a village fifteen miles eaſt by ſouth of East-Grinſted, that has two fairs, held on the 29th of June, and the 1ſt of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

From thence a road extends two miles and a half eaſt by ſouth to DANEHILL, where there is a fair on Aſcenſion-day, for pedlars goods.

BODYHAM, a village ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Danehill, is ſeated on the river Rother. It has a noble caſtle ſituated on the Rother, and encompaſſed by a wide and deep moat. This ſtructure was built by the Dalyngriggs, who flouriſhed in this county in the reigns of Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth, and from them paſſed by marriage to Sir Thomas Boteler, knight, lord Boteler of Wemme, from whom it deſcended to the Lewkenors, and then to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchaſed by the Powels, who ſold it to Sir Thomas Webſter, Bart. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view. Bodyham has a fair, held on the 6th of June, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles weſt of Bodyham is BURWASH, a village ſeated on the river Rother, which had anciently a chantry for five prieſts, one clerk, and ſix children in the cathedral of Lincoln, but its value is not mentioned. It has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Five



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The North East View of Bodiham Caſtle, *in the County of* Suſsex .

BRITISH MUSEUM

Five miles ſouth-eaſt of Bodyham is BECKLEY, a village which has two fairs, held on Eaſter-Thurſday, and the 26th of December, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the eaſt by ſouth of Beckley is PEASMARSH, which has a fair on the Thurſday after Whitſun-week, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of this laſt village is RYE, an ancient town, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, which affords a delightful proſpect of the ſea, from which it is rendered inacceſſible by the rooks. It is a peninſula waſhed on the weſt and ſouth by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the river Rother. Over that branch of the ſea, which is on the ſouth ſide of the town, called Tillingham water, there was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. It ſtands on the very edge of the county, on the borders of Kent, ſixty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of London, and was anciently a place of great reputation. In the reign of Edward the Third it was encompaſſed by a wall, and ſtrengthened with other fortifications, by William d'Ypres, earl of Kent, and has a tower yet ſtanding, which bears his name, as well as ſome remains of its old walls; but the ditches are almoſt filled up. Rye is a handſome, populous, and well built town, and has one of the largeſt pariſh churches in England, and two well built meeting houſes, one for the Preſbyterians, and the other for the Quakers. Another church, which belonged to a houſe of Auſtin friars, now demoliſhed, is turned into a ſtorehouſe for planks, hops, and other merchandize, but is ſtill called the Priory. There is here a ſmall ſettlement of French refugees, who are for the moſt part fiſhermen, and have a miniſter of their own.

Rye being an appendage to the cinque port of Haſtings, enjoys the ſame privilege with the other

cinque

cinque ports, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the year 1368. The corporation, which is only by preſcription, conſiſts of a mayor, twelve jurats, and the freemen. A mayor is choſen out of the jurats, and when there is a vacancy in them, it is filled up by the mayor with the conſent of the jurats, at the day of his election, or at the general yearly ſeſſions. There is here a town-hall, a free grammar-ſchool, erected and endowed in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, and a charity-ſchool for teaching and maintaining thirty children. The town is well ſupplied with water, by pipes from two hills in the neighbourhood. The trade of this place chiefly conſiſts in hops, wool, timber, chimney-backs, cannon, kettles, and all kinds of fiſh. Rye had formerly one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover; but it was for a conſiderable time ſo choaked up with ſand, that the ſmalleſt veſſel could ſcarce enter it; and a great part of the harbour, gained from the ſea, was turned into arable land. Several acts of parliament have been paſſed for rendering this harbour more commodious, the laſt of which was in 1761, which was carried into execution with ſuch ſucceſs, that the next year a new harbour was opened, in which veſſels of three hundred tons burthen and upwards may ride with the utmoſt ſafety.

Rye was anciently ſo conſiderable a port, that it furniſhed the fleet of Edward the Third with nine ſhips and one hundred and fifty-ſix men. His majeſty king George the Firſt, on his return from Hanover, in January 1725-6, was obliged, after a very dangerous and tempeſtuous paſſage, to put in here, the fleet being unable to make Dover; but the larger ſhips were unable to follow him. His late majeſty king George the Second, likewiſe, in returning from his German dominions,

in

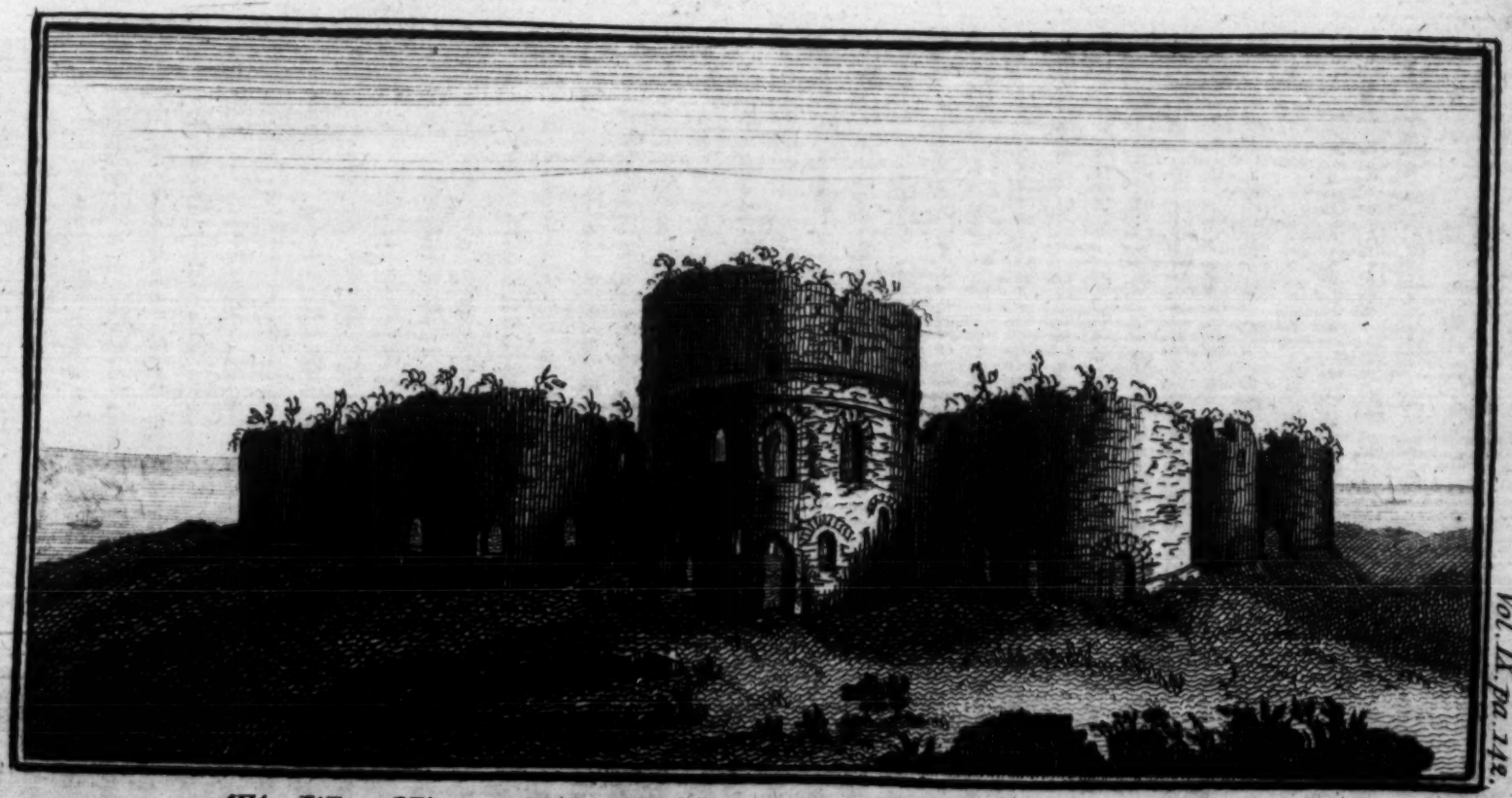
in December, 1736, after a violent ſtorm, alſo landed at this port. Rye has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, held on Whitſun-Monday, and the 10th of Auguſt.

PLOYDON, or PLEADEN, a village a mile north-eaſt of Rye, has a fair on the 4th of September, for pedlars goods. At this village was anciently an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, under the government of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter.

WINCHELSEA is ſituated two miles ſouth-weſt of Rye. This is a Saxon name, ſignifying a place ſituated in an angle, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, which refers to the ancient ſituation of this town. It is ſeventy-one miles from London, and was built in the reign of Edward the Firſt, after an ancient town of the ſame name was ſwallowed up by the ſea, in conſequence of a dreadful ſtorm. Old Winchelſea ſtood upon the ſhore, about two or three miles from the place where the preſent town, named New Winchelſea, ſtands, and had formerly a large and ſpacious harbour, was a place of great trade, and had no leſs than eighteen churches. A ſmall part, not buried in the ſands, is now marſh and meadow land; and to the ſouth-weſt of Rye, is ſtill to be ſeen, in the midſt of a plain, an old tower, which probably ſtood by the ſea. New Winchelſea is ſituated partly on a hill, and partly in a little valley, where it had a harbour. It never was comparable to the old town, it having but three pariſh churches when it flouriſhed moſt. It was firſt encompaſſed with a rampart, and afterwards with a ſtrong wall, and was a place of ſuch conſequence, that it furniſhed the fleet of Edward the Third with twenty-one ſhips and five hundred and ninety-ſix ſeamen. Henry the Eighth, for its protection,

built

built Camber caſtle, at the expence of 23,000 l. a very conſiderable ſum in thoſe days: ſome have ſuppoſed that the preſent ſtructure was erected on the foundations of the ancient caſtle; ſome of the inſide having the appearance of much greater antiquity. A good part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, of which we have given an engraved view. But this town no ſooner began to flouriſh, than it was ravaged by the French and Spaniards, and at length, the retreat of the ſea cauſed it to fall to decay; ſo that of its three churches, there now only remains the chancel of one, which is ſufficiently large for the inhabitants. Yet the town was every where accommodated with fine arched vaults of ſtone, for the ſtowing of merchandize, and was laid out with admirable regularity, the ſtreets being divided into thirty-two quarters, and ſome of the ſtone work of the gates is ſtill to be ſeen. The ſea is now above a mile diſtant from the town, for the harbour is choaked up with ſand; and graſs grows, not only where the harbour was, but even in the ſtreets. Indeed, there are only a few houſes remaining in the upper part of the town, in the midſt of which is the market houſe, from whence run four paved ſtreets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each ſide for a conſiderable length. Winchelſea enjoys the privileges of a cinque port, and ſends two members to parliament, and, together with Nottingham, gives the title of earl to the noble family of Finch. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though the number of houſes, which are built with brick and ſtone, amount only to about ſeventy. Here was anciently a houſe of Black friars, founded by Edward the Second, and a monaſtery of Grey friars, erected by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. As no notice is taken of it in the Monaſticon,



The West View of Winchelsea Castle, *in the County of* Sussex.

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naſticon, it probably fell, with other of the leſs religious houſes, before the general diſſolution. Winchelſea has a fair on the 14th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the ſouth-weſt of Winchelſea is PETT, a village that has a fair on the 27th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

About a mile to the north-weſtward of Pett is GUESTLING, which has a fair on the 23d of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles to the ſouth by weſt of Winchelſea is HASTINGS, which is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from one Haſting, a Daniſh pirate, who built a ſmall fort on his landing here, in order to cover his men and ſecure his retreat, after he had pillaged the country. This town is ſituated between two high cliffs, one in the ſea, and another on the land ſide, twenty-four miles eaſt of Lewes, and ſixty-two ſouth-eaſt of London. It is the chief of the cinque ports, and is ſo ancient, that there was a mint here in the reign of king Athelſtan, in 924, when it was in a flouriſhing condition; and here William the Conqueror muſtered his army, after he had burnt his ſhips, being determined, as ſome have ſaid, to conquer or periſh in the attempt; but others ſuppoſe it was done, that he might not be obliged to divide his army, which muſt have been the caſe, had he preſerved his ſhips. Haſtings had charters from Edward the Confeſſor, William the Firſt and Second, king Henry the Second, Richard the Firſt, Henry the Third, Edward the Firſt, and Charles the Second, but it was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard the Second, after they had plundered it. It is at preſent governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty: the corporation is exempted from toll, and has power to hold courts of judicature in capital caſes. The town conſiſts chiefly

of

of two ſtreets, in each of which is a pariſh church, and has ſome handſome houſes, built with brick and ſtone. It had a ſtrong caſtle now in ruins, in which was a royal free-chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had a dean, and ſeveral canons or prebendaries, with a revenue, valued at the diſſolution at 61 l. 13 s. 5 d. per annum. Here was alſo a priory of Black canons, as early as the reign of king Richard the Firſt, founded by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Henry earl of Ewe farther endowed it, but it was deſtroyed by an inundation of the ſea, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, on which Sir John Pelham, erected a new priory for the monks near the town, which upon the diſſolution was endowed with an annual revenue, valued at 51 l. 9s. 5 d.

The harbour of Haſtings, which was formerly famous, and from which the town was obliged to furniſh the king with twenty ſhips for any naval expedition, is now a poor road for ſmall veſſels, it having been ruined by the ſtorms which, from time to time, have been ſo fatal to the neighbouring ports of Rye and Winchelſea, and it ſtill continues a very indifferent one, though great ſums have been laid out, in order to recover it. Here is, however, a cuſtom-houſe, and two charity-ſchools, in which is ſaid to be taught two or three hundred children. The inhabitants amount to about two thouſand five hundred, who are chiefly employed in the fiſhing trade, great quantities of fiſh being taken upon this coaſt, and ſent to London. Haſtings has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, with three fairs, held on Whitſun-Tueſday, the 26th of July, and the 23d of October, for pedlars goods.

Three

Three miles north-weſt of Haſtings is HOLLINGTON, a village which has a fair on the ſecond Monday in July, for pedlars goods.

Five miles north of Haſtings is BREEDE, a village, in which a ſort of court is kept every three weeks, to try actions between man and man, and its officers are exempted from attendance at the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions. This village has a fair kept on Eaſter-Tueſday, for cattle and pedlars goods.

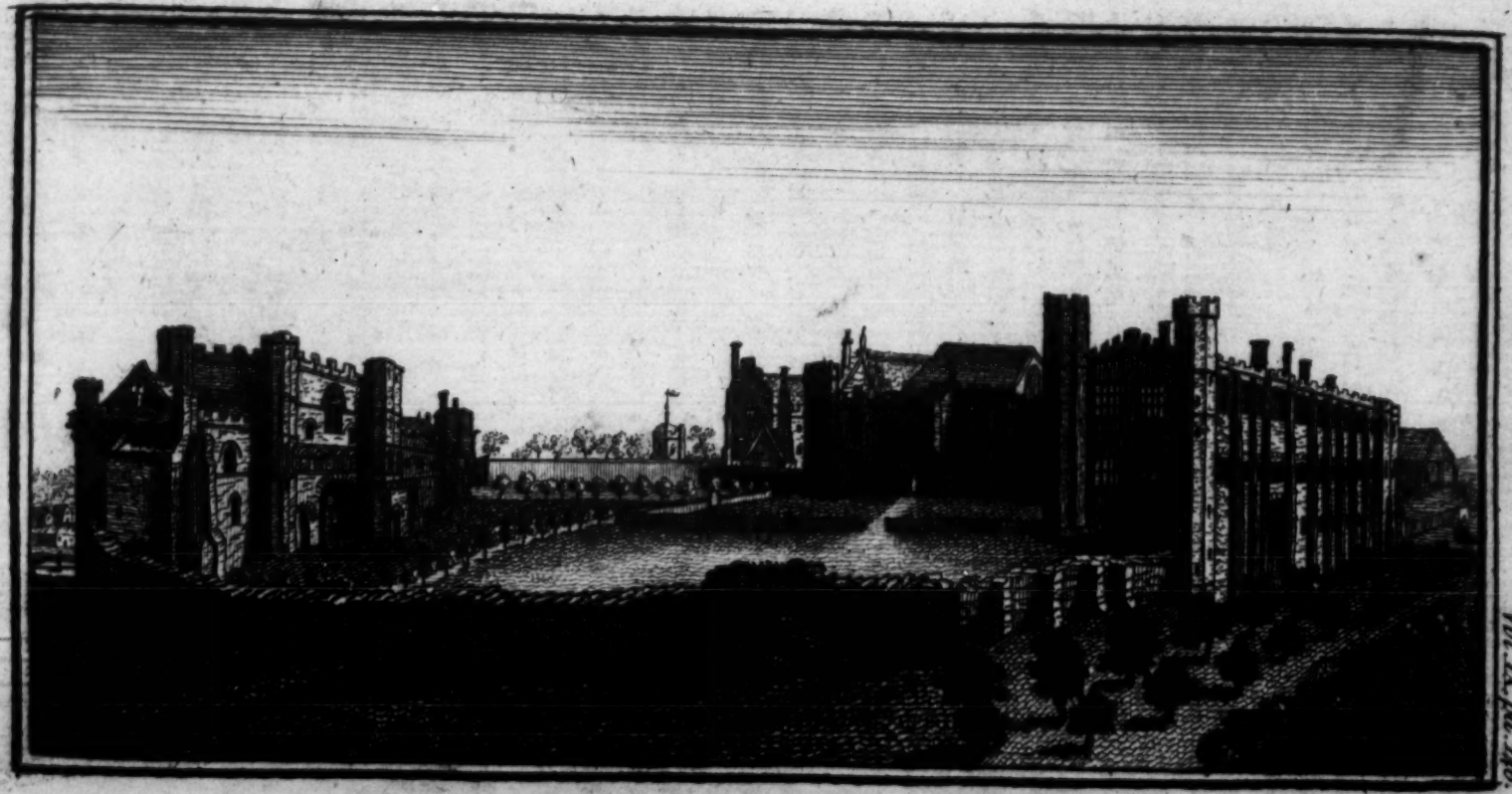
Six miles north by weſt of Haſtings is BATTEL, anciently called Epiton, but it took its preſent name from the deciſive battle fought near the town in 1066, between William the Firſt, and king Harold, in which the former gained a complete victory, and the latter was ſlain. Hiſtorians obſerve, that in this engagement, no leſs than ſixty thouſand men periſhed, which, if true, is a proof of the populouſneſs of England at that time. William, in order to make ſome atonement for the effuſion of human blood, erected an abbey on the ſpot where Harold's body was found, and placed in it Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. King Henry the Firſt granted the town a market to be kept on Sundays, which, in the year 1600, was removed to Thurſdays; and it has two fairs, which are held on Whitſun-Monday, and the 22d of November, for pedlars goods. The abbey, in its flouriſhing condition, was a moſt ſtately pile of building, and had many valuable privileges, particularly an exemption from epiſcopal juriſdiction. Its abbot was mitred, and could protect the greateſt criminals that fled to it, and even ſave the lives of thoſe going to execution. The gatehouſe, which is almoſt entire, at preſent ſerves for the town-hall, and is a noble ſtructure; beſides which, there are other remains that give ſome idea

its ancient ſplendor. Of theſe ruins we have given an engraved view. The revenue of the above abbey were valued at 880 l. 14 s. 7 d. a year by Dugdale, but at about 987 l. 11 s. by Speed. Soon after the diſſolution of the abbies, Sir Anthony Brown, and his ſon, erected a ſtately pile on the ſouth ſide, which is now likewiſe become ruinous. The above battle was fought in a neighbouring field called Heathfield; and as this field extends towards Haſtings, that deciſive engagement is generally called the battle of Haſtings.

The town of Battel is reckoned unhealthy, from its low and dirty ſituation. It has a church, the incumbent of which is called the dean of Battel, and a charity-ſchool for forty boys. This town is at preſent remarkable for little elſe but making gun-powder, which is ſaid to be the beſt in Europe. Near this town is a hill with a beacon upon it, now called Beacon-hill, but it was formerly called Standard-hill, from William the Firſt ſetting up his ſtandard upon it, before the deciſive battle with Harold and the Engliſh.

ROTHERIDGE, or ROTHERBRIDGE, ſo called from the river Rother, is a village five miles north of Battel. Here was a priory of Ciſtercian monks founded by Robert de St. Martin, in the year 1176. It had ſeveral conſiderable benefactors, and its revenues were valued at the diſſolution of religious houſes, at about 248 l. a year by Dugdale, and 232 l. by Speed. This village has a fair on the 25th of September, for pedlars goods.

HURSTMONCEUX caſtle is ſeated eight miles to the weſt by ſouth of Battel; and was called by the Saxons Hyrſt, from its ſituation among woods. Soon after the arrival of the Normans it was the ſeat of a family, who, from the place, took the name of de Hyrſt, or Herſt, and from them came by marriage to the Fieneſes. Sir Roger



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The South West View of Battel-Abbey, *in the County of* Sussex.

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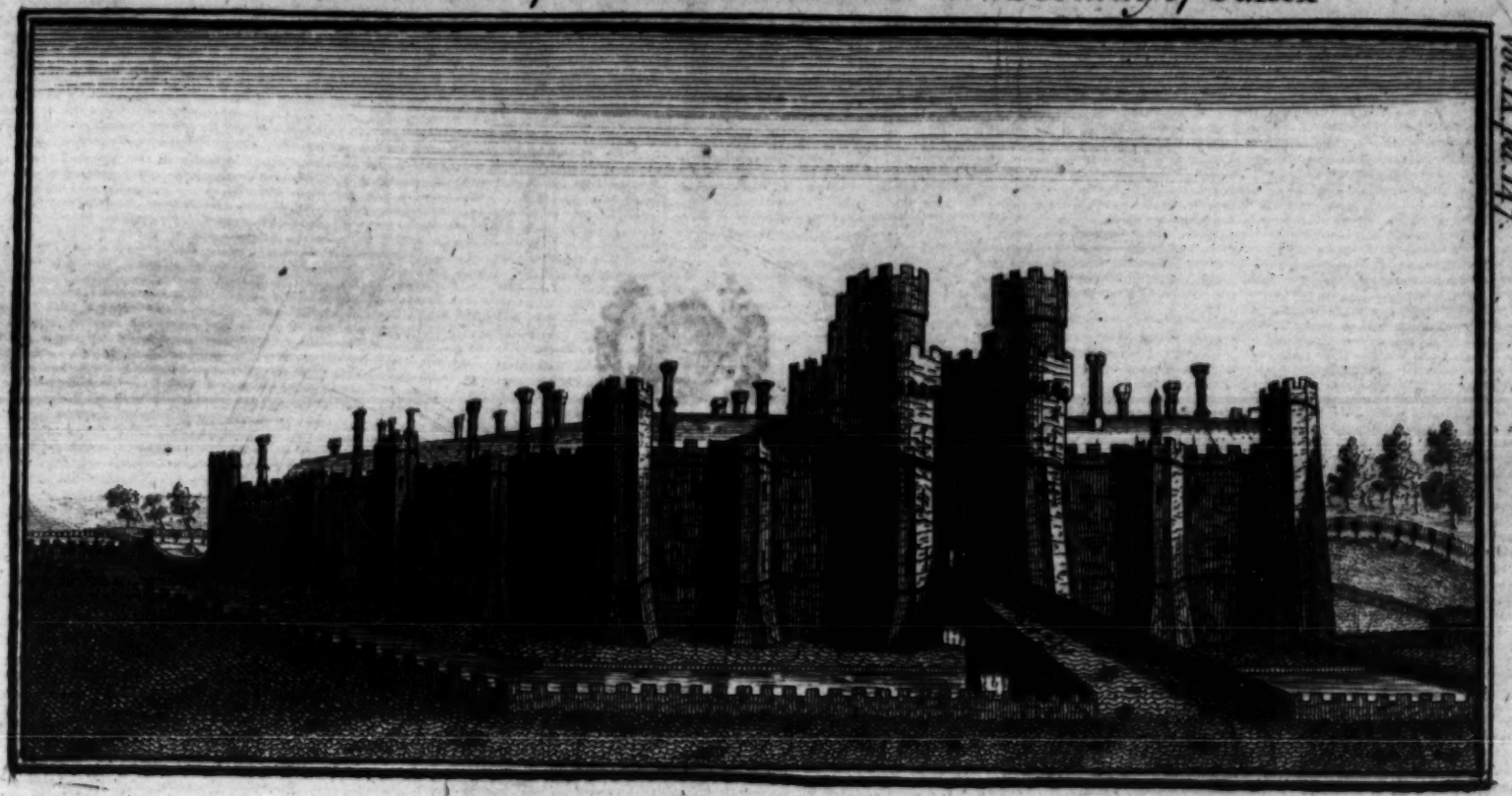
The South West View of Hurſtmonceux Caſtle *in the County of* Suſsex



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ger Fienes, or Fynes, built the preſent noble pile, and it continued in that family till with Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Dacres, it paſſed to Sampſon Lennard, Eſq; whoſe deſcendant, Thomas Lennard, earl of Suſſex, ſold it to George Naylor, whoſe ſiſter being married to Dr. Francis Hare, biſhop of Chicheſter, it became the property of their ſon and heir Francis Hare Naylor, Eſq; Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

From Battel a road extends five miles ſouth-weſt to Hoo, a village that has a fair on the 1ſt of May, for pedlars goods. Here Henry, earl of Ewe, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the abbey of Beck in Normandy.

From this village a road leads four miles, in the ſame direction, to PEVENSEY, commonly called PENSEY. An ancient town, formerly of much greater note than it is at preſent. Archbiſhop Uſher takes this to be the Caer-Penſavel-Coit of the Britons; and Mr. Somner, thinks it is much more probable, that it was the Anderida of the Romans than Newenden in Kent. The ruins of its caſtle, in which there are regular ſtrata of Roman bricks, are ſtrong arguments of its antiquity. It had once a good harbour, and was one of the ſea port towns, which Godwin, earl of Kent, ravaged, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and carried off many ſhips; but it is now only navigable for ſmall boats, which paſs up to it, through a little rill. Its ancient caſtle was given with the town by William the Conqueror, to Robert, earl of Morton, his brother by the mother's ſide, whom he created earl of Cornwall. However, in the reign of William Ruſus, the earl taking part with his brother Odo, earl of Kent, held out this caſtle againſt the king; but that prince's army no

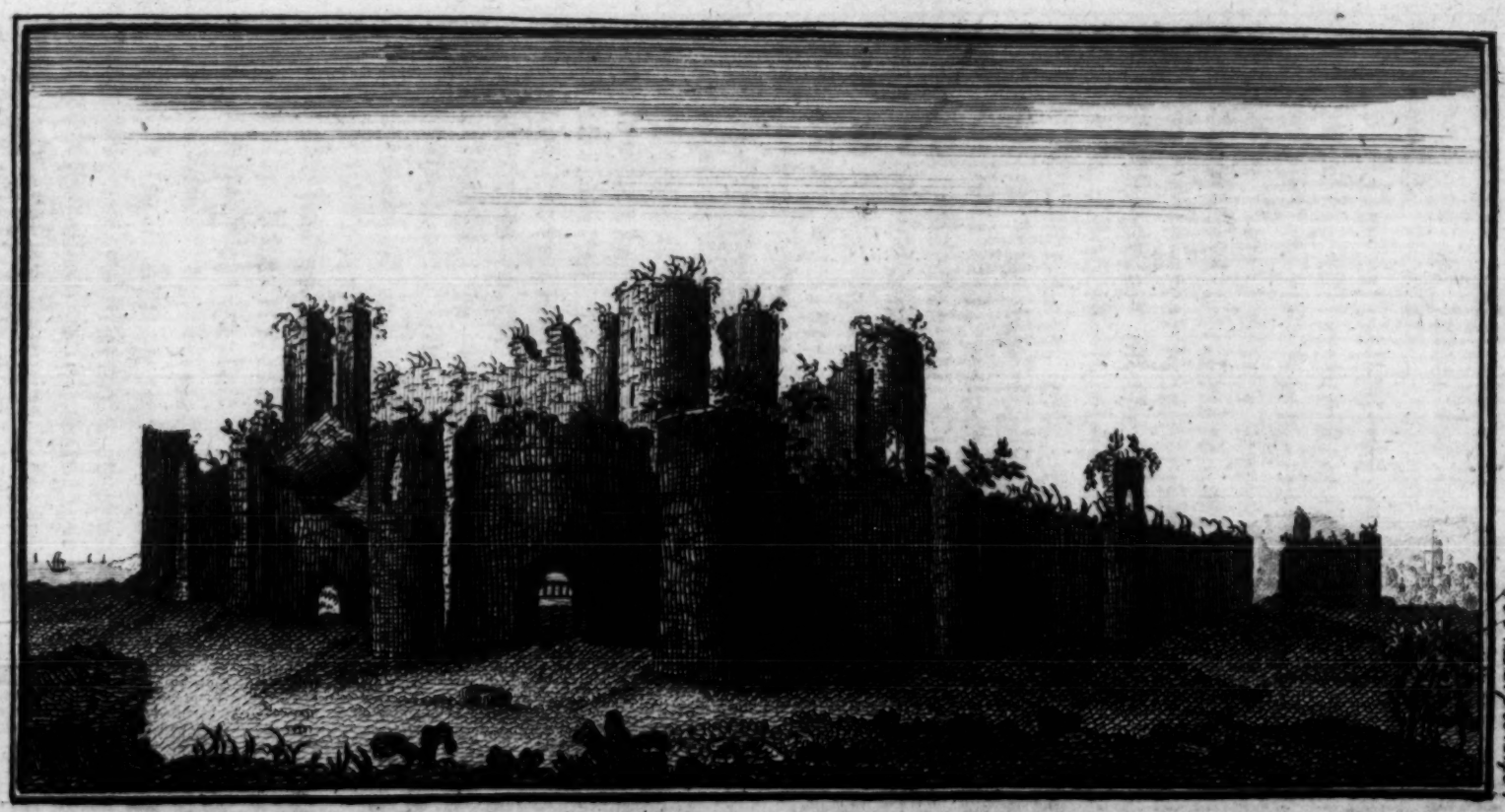
ſooner came to lay ſiege to it, than he ſurrendered it to him, and made his peace. Henry the Firſt granted it to Gilbert de Aquila, ſince which it has conſtantly been in the poſſeſſion of ſome of the nobility, and was at laſt granted by William the Third to the earl of Portland, grandfather to the preſent duke, of whom it was purchaſed by the earl of Wilmington, to whom it gave the title of viſcount. This caſtle is now in ruins, and from what remains of it, we may judge that it has been a very ſpacious and ſtrong ſtructure, as ſufficiently appear from the view we have given of it. Pevenſey has not now even a market; but has a fair held on the 5th of July, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

From hence a road extends near four miles to SOUTH and EAST BOURNE, two villages. The former is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and the latter about a mile to the weſt. South Bourne has a fair on the 12th of March, for pedlar's goods; and Eaſt Bourne had formerly a market, long ſince diſuſed, but has ſtill a fair on the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlary. This village is famous for the ſmall birds called Wheatears already mentioned. It had a priory of five or ſix Benedictine nuns, ſaid to have been founded about the end of the reign of king Henry the Third, by Sir John Bohun, the revenues of which were valued, about the time of the diſſolution, at 29 l. 16 s. 7 d. a year.

Two miles north-weſt of Eaſt Bourne is JEVINTON, a village that has a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for pedlars goods.

Five miles north of Jevinton is HAYLSHAM, a ſmall town, fifty-three miles from London, in the road from Beachy-head to Tunbridge. It is an inconſiderable place, but has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 5th of April,

and



The North East View of Pevenſey Caſtle, *in the County of* Suſsex.

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and the 3d of June, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

At a place called HOTTEHAM, near Haylſham, was an abbey of Premonſtratentian canons, founded in the reign of king Henry the Second, by Ralph de Dena, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence; but the religious meeting with great inconveniencies here, removed, in the beginning of the reign of king John, to Begham, upon the borders of Kent.

At MICHELHAM, near Haylſham, Gilbert de Aquila, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Trinity, which he endowed with lands and ſeveral privileges. At the diſſolution it had eight canons, and an annual revenue valued by Dugdale at 160 l. 12 s. 6 d. and by Speed at about 192 l.

WILLINGTON, a village two miles north of Eaſt Bourne, has a fair on Whitſon-Monday, for pedlars goods.

WESTHAM, a village four miles north by eaſt of Eaſt Bourne, has a fair on the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Eaſt Bourne is EAST DEAN, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from WEST DEAN, a village two miles and a half to the weſtward of it. The former has a fair on the 28th of October, for pedlars goods.

To the ſouthward of Eaſt Dean is a promontory called BEACHY HEAD, where are ſeveral caverns, like great vaults.

Two miles to the weſt of Weſt Dean is SEAFORD, a ſmall fiſhing town, built with ſtone and ſlate, and defended with a convenient fort. It has the privileges of a cinque port, and ſtill ſends members to parliament. It has two fairs, held on the 13th of March, and the 25th of July, for

pedlars goods. This town is very famous for wheatears, and had an ancient hoſpital dedicated to St. James.

Two miles to the north by eaſt of Seaford is ALDFRISTON, which has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 30th of November, for pedlars goods. In the neighbourhood of this town are found ſeveral ancient barrows or tumuli, the chief part of which are of a bell faſhion; ſome are double, ſome ſingle, others treble, and a few of them of the long kind; one in particular at Alfriſton, is fifty-five yards long, with a deep ditch on each ſide, from whence the earth was thrown that compoſes it. A gentleman of Alfriſton, in 1763, had the curioſity to have one of the circular barrows opened, and accordingly began on the ſouth ſide, when after digging a few feet into the barrow, the ſkeleton of a man was found lying on its ſide in a contracted form, with the head to the weſt: the bones were very hard and firm, owing to the nature of the ground in which they lay, which was a bed of chalk. During the courſe of digging, there was found ten knives of different make, iron-ſpikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, bones of brute animals, &c. In the middle, under a pyramid of flints, was found an urn, holding about a gallon of burnt bones and aſhes; it was carefully placed on the chalk rock, with about four feet of earth over it: this urn was of unbaked clay, and had ſome rude ornaments on the verge of it.

Two miles to the weſt of Seaford is NEWHAVEN, which is ſeated at the mouth of the river Ouſe, fifty-ſeven miles ſouth of London, and is a ſmall place, chiefly inhabited by people belonging to the ſea. It has a quay on the eaſt ſide of the town, where ſhips may ride in ſecurity; and here there are ſometimes a number of ſmall veſ-

ſels,

ſels, which bring coals, deals, and other commodities for Lewes, which is ſituated about ſix miles higher up the river. From this place corn and other proviſions are exported, and ſmall veſſels are ſometimes built here. Newhaven has alſo a fort for the defence of the coaſt. It had a market, which is now diſuſed, but has ſtill a fair on the 10th of October, for pedlars goods.

Six miles to the northward of Seaford is LEWES, which is ſeated on an eminence on the weſt ſide of the river Ouſe, on the edge of the South downs, fifty-one miles ſouth of London. It is a pleaſant place, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous towns in the county. It was formerly fortified with a caſtle and walls, of which there are ſtill ſome remains. King Athelſtan appointed two mint houſes in this town, and in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, it had one hundred and twenty-ſeven burgeſſes. It is a borough by preſcription, governed by two conſtables, annually choſen at the court-leet. Here, William de Warren, earl of Surry, and the lady Gundreda his wife, in the year 1078, founded a priory of Cluniac monks, which was the firſt and principal houſe of the order in England; in after-times it had many noble benefactors, namely, the ſucceeding earls of Surry and others, ſeveral of whom, with their ladies, were interred here. It continued a cell to the abbey of Cluny in Burgundy, till king Edward the Third made it independent. At the general diſſolution its revenues were valued by Dugdale at 920 l. 4 s. 6 d. a year, and at 1091 l. 9 s. 6 d. by Speed. It was granted, with all its appendages, to Thomas lord Cromwell. Since that time it has been in the poſſeſſion of the dukes of Dorſet and the earls of Thanet, and lately belonged to Edward Trayton, Eſq.

Of the ruins of this priory and caſtle we have given a view. Here were alſo a priory of Grey friars, a monaſtery dedicated to St. James, for thirteen poor brethren and ſiſters, and an hoſpital dedicated to St. Nicholas, which at the time of the diſſolution had thirteen poor brothers and ſiſters. This town is alſo famous in hiſtory for a bloody battle fought here between Henry the Third and the barons, on the 14th of May, 1264. The royal army was divided into three bodies, that on the right was commanded by prince Edward, the king of the Romans was on the left, and Henry himſelf headed the main body. The barons army was divided into four bodies; the firſt was led by Henry de Montford, the earl of Leiceſter's ſon, the earl of Glouceſter commanded the ſecond, the earl of Leiceſter the third, and the fourth, conſiſting of Londoners, was commanded by Nicholas Seagrave. Prince Edward began the fight with attacking the Londoners, who not being able to ſtand ſo vigorous a charge, immediately fled, when the prince reſolving to revenge an affront offered to the queen his mother, by the London mob, purſued them above four miles, without giving them quarter. Mean while the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, gained the ſame advantage over Henry and the king of the Romans, whoſe troops being put to flight, Henry ſurrendered himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter, and Richard to the earl of Glouceſter, and were inſtantly conducted to the priory of Lewes, ſituated at the foot of the caſtle, which was kept by ſome of the king's troops. To this place the ſoldiers of the royal army fled, in order to ſecure themſelves in the caſtle; but ſeeing the town in the power of the barons, the two kings made priſoners, and themſelves ſurrounded on all ſides,

they

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The South View of Lewis Priory *&* Caſtle, *in the County of* Suſsex.

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they threw down their arms, and ſurrendered at diſcretion. At length, prince Edward, returning in triumph from the purſuit of the Londoners, to his great amazement, ſaw the royal army diſperſed, and heard that the two kings were priſoners. He reſolved to exert himſelf to ſet them at liberty, but his troops were too much intimidated to ſecond his ardour, and he was obliged to accept of conditions, and to conſent that himſelf, and Henry his couſin, ſon to the king of the Romans, ſhould remain as hoſtages in the cuſtody of the barons, till all their differences were ſettled by the authority of parliament.

Lewes conſiſts of handſome ſtreets, inhabited by ſubſtantial tradeſmen, as well as by ſome who live on their fortunes. It contains about fifteen hundred houſes, built with brick and flint-ſtones, and about ſix thouſand two hundred inhabitants. It has ſix pariſh churches, built with flint-ſtone, and ſeveral meeting houſes, with a charity-ſchool for twenty boys, who are taught, cloathed, and maintained. It has two large ſuburbs, one called Southover, on the weſt ſide of the town; and the other called Cliff, from its ſituation on a chalky hill, on the eaſt ſide of the river Ouſe. It has many gentlemen's ſeats, with their gardens adjoining, ſome of which aſcend, and other deſcend, according as the hill riſes or falls. It is at preſent a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and are returned by the conſtables. There is a ſmall river that runs through the town, on which are ſeveral iron-works, where, among other things, they make cannon for the merchants. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and have a market on Thurſdays, with three fairs, held on May 6, for horned cattle, on Whitſun-

Tueſday, for horned cattle and horſes, and on the 2d of October, for ſheep.

In the neighbourhood of this town are horſe-races for the king's plate of 100 l. The roads about this place are deep and dirty, but the ſoil is the richeſt in this part of England. From a windmill near Lewes is a proſpect, which, for its extent, is ſcarce to be equalled in Europe.

At MAWLING, on the north ſide of Lewes, was a collegiate church, ſaid to have been founded by Ceadwalla, king of the Weſt-Saxons, who died in 688. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and at the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, was valued at 106 l. 10 s. 2 d. per annum.

From Lewes a road extends eight miles ſouth-weſt to BRIGHTHELMSTON, which is ſituated on the banks of the ſea, at the diſtance of ſixty miles from London, and gives name to a bay formed by Beachy Head on the eaſt, and Worthing Point on the weſt. It is ſaid to owe its name to Brighthelm, a Saxon biſhop, who lived in this neighbourhood. The town is built on a hill of an eaſy aſcent, riſing from the ſouth-eaſt, and the Downs defend it from the north winds; the hills about the town are not ſteep, and are covered with an agreeable verdure, from the top of them the Iſle of Wight is plainly to be ſeen, with a moſt pleaſing view of the Weald of Suſſex. The graſs growing on theſe downs being remarkably fine and ſweet, and being mixed with various aromatic herbs, gives a moſt agreeable flavour to the mutton fed on them, and their wool is ſaid to be the fineſt in England. To the weſt is a large corn field, gradually deſcending from the Downs towards the ſea, leading to Shoreham, at the diſtance of about ſix miles. The ground ſoon becomes dry after wet weather, ſo that on the heavieſt falls

of

of rain, the exerciſe of walking or riding, may be immediately uſed without the leaſt inconvenience.

The French have ſeveral times attempted to deſtroy the town, but without effect. It has chiefly ſuffered by inundations, which, in the ſpace of forty years, have deſtroyed upwards of a hundred and thirty tenements, and the ſea ſtill makes encroachments on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the town; ſo that at length it may be rendered a peninſula. It is incloſed by a wall fourteen or fifteen feet high, built by queen Elizabeth; and is fortified on the ſide that faces the ſea by another wall, in which are many port-holes for cannon, and on the beach near the eaſt end of the town is a battery, raiſed at the expence of the government, on which are mounted twelve twenty-four pounders.

The town is compoſed of ſix principal ſtreets, ſeveral lanes, and a few ſpaces ſurrounded with houſes, to which the inhabitants have given the name of ſquares. Its form is nearly that of a ſquare, with ſtreets interſecting each other at right angles. The church is a vicarage, built on a ſmall eminence, at a little diſtance from the town, making a good land-mark at ſea. Here are likewiſe meeting houſes for the Preſbyterians, the Baptiſts, and Quakers.

The advantage of the ſituation of Brighthelmſton has, within theſe few years, occaſioned a great reſort of the principal gentry of the ſouthern parts of England to this place, and engaged many of them to reſide here during the ſummer. Brighthelmſton is alſo become the peculiar reſort of Valitudinarians for bathing in the ſea, the water of which, in this place, is ſaid to contain more ſalt than the ſea-water of any other port in England, and the bay is more open and expoſed to the ſea; it is free from ooze, and the beach is a clean gravel

and ſand, with a gradual deſcent. Here has alſo been diſcovered a mineral ſpring, the water of which, in the ſummer of the year 1760, began to be much drank. Theſe advantages have occaſioned great improvements in the town, in order to accommodate the gentlemen and ladies, who come hither for the ſake of bathing and drinking the ſalt and mineral waters. Here are two aſſembly-rooms; one extremely neat and commodious, and the other is very elegant, and eſteemed one of the fineſt public rooms in England. This laſt is ſituated in a moſt delightful ſpot, called the Steyne, which is a large and beautiful lawn, that runs winding up into the country amongſt the hills, for many miles diſtance. The part of it next the town is fenced in with a white railing, and has ſeveral neat benches. To this part the company have given the name of the Parade. On it is a ſmall but neat orcheſtre, in which a ſelect band performs twice a day, during the ſeaſon. Here are likewiſe ſome ſhops, and a circulating library, ſtocked with a good collection of books.

The time of bathing is early in the morning; and here the gentlemen bathe on the weſt ſide of the town, and the ladies on the eaſt. The bathing machine is a wooden box, about double the ſize of thoſe of the centries in St. James's Park, raiſed on very high wooden wheels. The bather aſcends into it from the beach, by wooden ſteps, and it is then puſhed forward into the ſea, while the bather is preparing for the ablution. The guide waits on the middle of the ſteps to receive the bather, who, when dipped, reaſcends the machine, which is then dragged back again upon the beach. In October, 1769, the firſt ſtone was laid for erecting a ſet of hot and cold ſea-water baths, for the uſe of thoſe whoſe health requires more conſtant bathing than the ſea will naturally

admit

admit of, as well as perſons labouring under particular diſorders, for the ſuppreſſion of which hot baths are peculiarly efficacious; and that thoſe who frequent this place may, not only bathe regularly and conſtantly, but vary that bathing from cold to hot, or otherwiſe, as their reſpective infirmities require.

Many ſmall barks are built here for the merchants of London, and other ports; and the fiſhermen, who are pretty numerous, are a ſober, induſtrious body of people, employed throughout the greateſt part of the year in a ſucceſſion of labour. The women, when diſengaged from houſhold affairs, are buſy in preparing the nets, to be made uſe of by their huſbands in the fiſhery. The ſpring is taken up in dredging for oyſters, which are carried to beds in the Thames and Medwey, from whence they are conveyed to London. The months of May, June, and July are ſpent in fiſhing for mackarel; to take which, they ſet ſail about ſun ſet, ply their nets all night, and return early in the morning; at which time the dealers are aſſembled on the beach to buy up whatever quantity is caught, for the London market. In the month of May, they frequently catch the red-mullet, and in July, take great quantities of lobſters and prawns. The trawl-net is uſed in the month of Auguſt, and in this, ſeveral ſorts of flat fiſh are taken. The whiting is caught with hooks in September aud October, and this is ſucceeded by the herring-fiſhery in November. In this fiſhery they ſhew an incredible addreſs and reſolution, often venturing out to ſea, with their little boats, in the worſt weather, when larger veſſels are ſcarcely able to live. Some of the herrings are ſent up freſh to London, and others dried or pickled for foreign markets. It is computed that there are a hundred fiſhing boats belonging to this

place,

place, and three men belonging to each. Hence it cannot be ſuppoſed, but that every kind of fiſh muſt be extremely cheap. The mutton, as hath been already obſerved, is excellent; the beef and veal are good; and theſe, together with poultry, are to be had at a reaſonable price. About the end of harveſt, are taken in the South downs, thoſe delicious little birds called the wheatears, which have been termed the Engliſh ortolans.

Brighthelmſton has a town-hall, a free-ſchool, and two conſiderable charity-ſchools; one for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls. It has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on Holy-Thurſday, and on the 4th of September, for pedlars goods.

On the weſt ſide of the town, a great number of human bones have been found, whence it is concluded, that ſome great battle has been fought here. Many are of opinion that Caeſar, in one of his expeditions, landed at this place. Between Lewes and Brighthelmſton are ſtill to be ſeen lines and entrenchments, that appear to have been Roman works; and ſometime ago, an urn was dug up in the neighbourhood of Brighthelmſton, containing a thouſand ſilver denarii, on which were the impreſſions of all the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Philip, and the altars of the Druids are no where ſeen in greater numbers than about this town. Brighthelmſton is alſo remarkable for the ſignal ſervice this town afforded to king Charles the Second, after the battle of Worceſter; for it was here that monarch found the veſſel which conveyed him to France.

About five miles to the weſt of Brighthelmſton is NEW SHOREHAM, which took its riſe from the decay of OLD SHOREHAM, at preſent a ſmall village to the north-weſt of it. Old Shoreham is remarkable for being the place where Ella the Saxon landed,

landed, with ſupplies from Germany, and drove the inhabitants into the great wood called Andreſledge, now the Weald. He had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the Britons, but having afterwards beſieged and taken Andredcheſter, their chief fortreſs, he poſſeſſed himſelf of their country, and eſtabliſhed a kingdom here.

New Shoreham is a borough by preſcription, it having ſent members to parliament ever ſince the year 1298, in the twenty-ſixth year of the reign of Edward the Firſt, and is governed by two conſtables. It was formerly a more conſiderable place than it is at preſent, and had a priory of Carmelite, or White friars, founded by John Mowbray, knight, and alſo an hoſpital dedicated to St. James: but though the greateſt part of the town has been waſhed away by the ſea, it is ſtill a pretty large and populous place. It has a pariſh church, which was formerly collegiate; and as it has a pretty good harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burthen, here is a collector and other officers of the cuſtoms. Many ſhips are built here, both for war and trade. The town has a market on Saturdays, and a fair, held on the 25th of July, for pedlars goods.

ALDRINGTON, a little to the weſt of New Shoreham, is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Portus of the Romans. The harbour is now choaked up by heaps of ſand, though in king Alfred's time it was a good landing place. It was formerly a very conſiderable village, but is now almoſt deſtroyed by the ſea, there being but few houſes remaining in it.

BROADWATER, a village to the weſt by ſouth of New Shoreham, has two fairs, held on the 22d of June, and the 29th of October, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes.

Three

Three miles to the north of New Shoreham is BRAMBER, an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a conſtable, annually choſen by a jury of the court-leet. It is divided into two parts; the north part, which joins to Steyning, conſiſts of poor mean buildings, and is half a mile diſtant from the ſouth diviſion, which is called Bramber-ſtreet. Bramber was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament, from the year 1298 to 1472; but they have ever ſince elected as two different boroughs. Bramber has a church, but is a poor, mean place, with neither market nor fair.

In or near the town of Bramber was an ancient hoſpital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, called Pidlington's Spital, which was valued at the diſſolution at no more than one pound a year.

STEYNING, or STENING, is a poor, ſmall town, adjoining to Bramber. It has formerly been a large place, and an ancient borough by preſcription, but it does not at preſent contain above a hundred and fifty families; and of theſe not above eighty-four have a right to vote in elections for members of parliament. The chief magiſtrate is a conſtable, who is the returning officer, and is annually choſen at the court-leet. The town is ſituated in a fine air, and ſupplied with water from a ſpring, that proceeds from a hill about half a mile from the town. Steyning was of ſome note in the time of the Saxons, as appears from its having then a church or monaſtery, in which St. Cudman was interred. Here was alſo a priory of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the abbey of the Trinity, at Fiſcamp in Normandy, founded by king Edward the Confeſſor, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which, at the diſſolution of the alien priories, was given to the abbey of Sion in Middleſex.

Here

Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded in the laſt century by Mr. Holland, a tradeſman of this place; and in the neighbourhood of the town are frequent horſe-races. Steyning has a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, held on the 9th of June, for cattle and pedlary; on the 19th of September, and the 10th of October, for horned cattle. This laſt is ſo great for Welch cattle, that three thouſand of them are ſaid to have been ſold in a day, beſides abundance of other cattle, fat and lean ſheep, horſes and hogs.

A little to the eaſt of Steyning is BEEDING, a village where, ſome are of opinion, a great battle was fought, which was continued as far as Lewes, at thirteen miles diſtance, graves being diſcovered in and near the road, in which human bones have been found. This village has a fair on the 21ſt of July, for pedlars goods.

At SEAL, near Steyning, was a convent of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Florence at Salmur, founded in 1075, by William de Braioſa, but it was afterwards annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford. In the ſame village was alſo a houſe of White friars.

Eight miles to the weſt by north of Steyning is DITCHLING, which was formerly a market town; but how it ceaſed to be ſo is uncertain. It has two fairs, held on the 5th of April, for ſheep and hogs, and on the 12th of October, for pedlars goods.

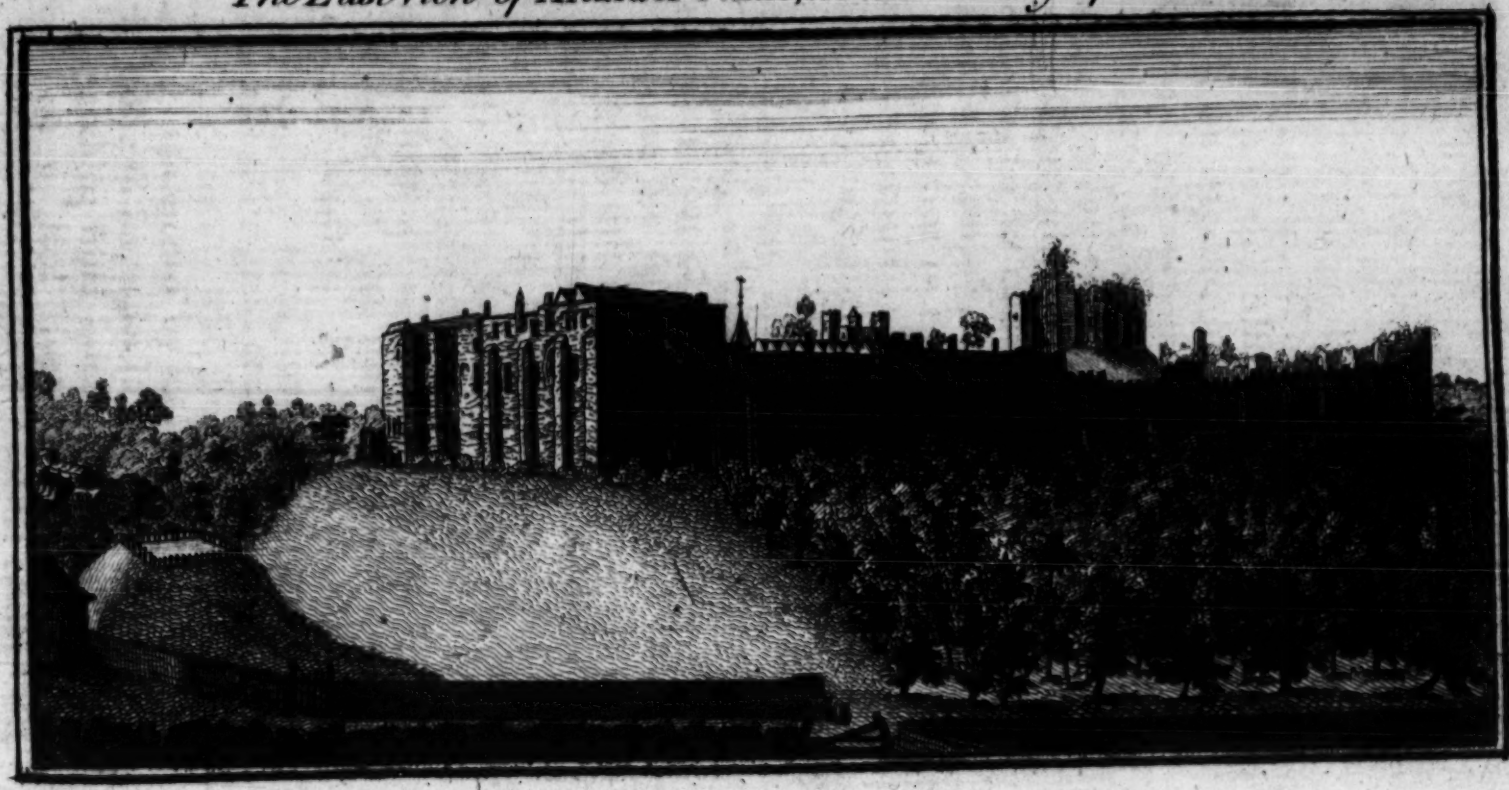
Six miles to the weſt by north of Steyning is HURST PIERPOINT, a village that has a fair on the 10th of Auguſt, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by eaſt of Steyning is HENFIELD, a village that has two fairs, held on the 4th of May, and the 1ſt of Auguſt, for pedlars goods.

Ten

Ten miles to the weſt of Steyning is ARUNDEL, which is ſo called from its ſituation in a dale or valley, on the bank of the river Arun. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, eight miles eaſt of Chicheſter, and fifty-five ſouth-weſt by ſouth of London. The firſt account we have of this town is in king Alfred's will, in which he beſtows it on Athelm, his brother's ſon. Some would have it to be even of a much ancienter date, and to have been the Portus Arundi of the Romans; but this opinion does not appear to be countenanced by any good authority. It was famous in the time of the Saxons for its caſtle, which is ſaid to have been a mile in compaſs, and was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery his kinſman, who repaired it. One of his deſcendants forfeited it, by engaging in a rebellion againſt king Henry the Firſt. Adeliza, that prince's conſort, had it in dower, and her ſecond huſband, William de Albani, defended this caſtle againſt king Stephen, in favour of the empreſs Maud, who, to recompence his ſervices, created him earl of Arundel, which title is in the limitation different from others; for that honour is ſo annexed, that whoſoever is poſſeſſed of this caſtle and ſeignory is, without creation, earl of Arundel. From the Albani, it deſcended by marriage to the Fitz-Alans, and from them, in the year 1579, it went with the heireſs of that family to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In the civil wars this caſtle was thought to be of conſiderable importance, which occaſioned a great contention between the king and parliament, who ſhould be maſters of it. It was firſt ſummoned by lord Hopton, who obliged the caſtle to ſurrender in three days time; but Waller marching from London with conſiderable forces, beat up lord Hopton's quarters by the way, and then marching to Arundel caſtle, ſoon took

The East View of Arundel Caſtle, *in the County of* Suſsex.



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took it, and allowed the garriſon quarter. The caſtle is ſtill ſtanding, though far from being perfect in every part; it is however in a good condition, and is one of the ſeats of the noble family of Howard, earls of Arundel and dukes of Norfolk. Of this caſtle we have cauſed a view to be engraved.

In St. Nicholas's church at Arundel was a cell of four Black canons, ſubject to the monaſtery of Seez in Normandy, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of William the Conqueror; but in the time of Richard the Second it was aboliſhed, and the church made collegiate. Upon the diſſolution of this college, it was endowed with a revenue, which was then valued at 263 l. 14 s. 9 d. a year. In the reign of Edward the Second here was a houſe of Black friars, and in the reign of Richard the Second an hoſpital was founded here by Richard, earl of Arundel, which was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the ſuppreſſion with the annual revenue of 89 l. 5 s. 2 d.

Arundel is a borough by preſcription, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the thirtieth year of king Edward the Firſt, who are choſen by the inhabitants at large, paying ſcot and lot. This town is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, a ſteward, and other officers. The mayor is annually choſen, and is judge at a court-leet of the lord of the manor, held every three weeks. He has the authority of a juſtice of the peace, though he ſeldom executes the office; he appoints collectors of the package and ſtallage, ale-conners, and fleſh-taſters; and no writ can be executed within the borough without his permiſſion. Here is a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, and a wooden bridge over the river Arun. This town has a market

on

on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 14th of May, for cattle and hogs; on the 21ſt of Auguſt, for horned cattle, ſheep and hogs; on the 25th of September, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on the 17th of December, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

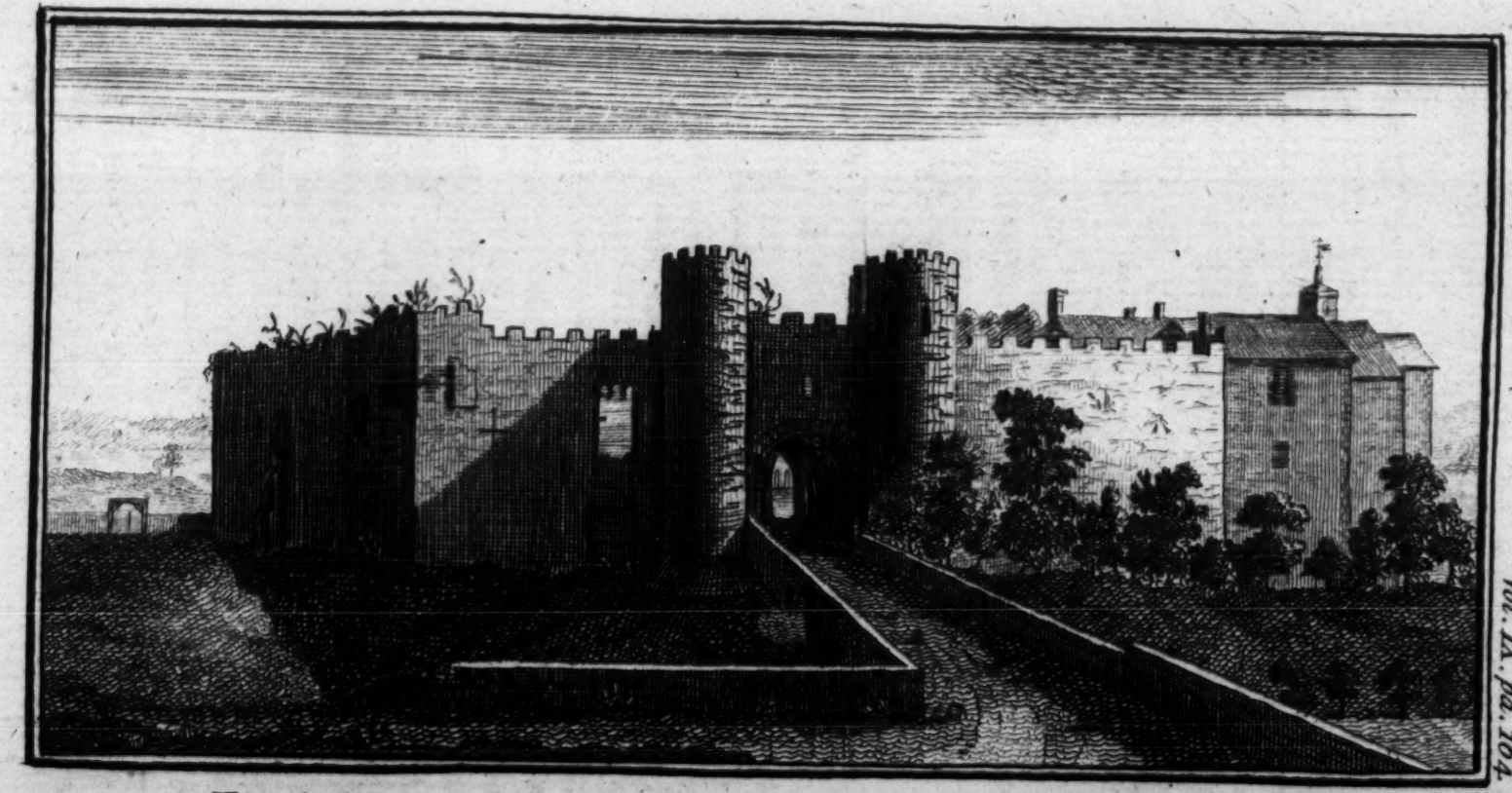
Four miles north of Arundel is AMBERLEY caſtle, which is ſeated on the river Arun, and was built by William Read, biſhop of Chicheſter, who was promoted to that ſee in 1369, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and is ſtill an appendage to that biſhopric, but has for a long time been leaſed out. It has been in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral families of diſtinction, particularly the Gorings, the Butlers, the Briſcoes, and the Parkers. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

Five miles to the eaſt of Arundel is CISSBURY HILL, on which are the remains of an ancient fort, encompaſſed with a bank rudely caſt up The neighbouring inhabitants believe, that here Caeſar intrenched and fortified his camp; but others, with more probability, maintain that this was the work of Ciſſa, the ſecond king of the South-Saxons, who here built a caſtle as a place of ſecurity againſt the Britons, and building a town gave it the name of Ciſsbury.

At PYNHAM, near Arundel, queen Adeliza, the ſecond wife to king Henry the Firſt, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This was one of the ſmall monaſteries ſuppreſſed by cardinal Wolſey, and its revenues applied towards the endowment of his college at Oxford.

At LYMESTER, near Arundel, was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, which was a cell to the nunnery of Almaneſche in Normandy, founded before the year 1178, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

At



The South West View of Amberley Caſtle, *in the County of* Suſsex.

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BRITISH
MUSEUM

At TORTINGTON, alſo near Arundel, lady Hadwiſa Corbet, founded a priory of five or ſix regular canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine, before the reign of king John. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and its revenue was valued at the diſſolution at 75 l. 12 s. 3 d. a year.

At HARDHAM, near Arundel, was an ancient priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Holy Croſs; but who was its founder does not appear.

About ſeven miles to the weſt by ſouth of Arundel is TARRING, or TERRING, which has a ſmall market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and the 2d of October, for pedlars goods.

Near FINDON, almoſt three miles north of Terring, is an ancient camp, called Caeſar's hill, upon which the very ſpot is pointed out by the common people, where Caeſar's tent ſtood; but the form of the camp not being quadrangular, as the Romans always were, but round, it is, with greater probability, ſuppoſed to have been a Britiſh or Daniſh camp. Findon has a fair on Holy-Thurſday, for pedlars goods.

Three miles ſouth-eaſt of Arundel is ANGMERING, a village that has a fair on the 30th of July, for pedlars goods.

Six miles to the weſt of Arundel is BOXGROVE, a village ſituated in the road to Chicheſter, remarkable for a Benedictine monaſtery, founded by Robert de Haye, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, ſubordinate to the abbey of l'Eſſay in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and enjoyed ſeveral privileges. William, earl of Warren and Surry, with ſeveral others, were great benefactors to it; and the number of monks were increaſed at different times. In the reign of Edward the Third it was made a denizen priory, and its revenues at the diſſolution were computed

to

to amount to 185l. 19s 8d. a year. A great part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, which ſhew that it was never very magnificent, though it is a very ſtrong building. Part of it is now turned into a pariſh church, which has a very low tower, that riſes a little above the roof, but the church is ſpacious.

From hence the road runs four miles ſouth-weſt to CHICHESTER, which is ſituated on the river Lavant, by which it is ſurrounded on every ſide but the north, at the diſtance of ſixty-three miles ſouth-weſt of London. This is a neat, compact city, of great antiquity; for it ſeems to have been of ſome ſtrength in the time of the Britons, when it was called Caercei. It was certainly a Roman ſtation, for of this the antiquities found there leave no room to doubt. In digging a cellar under the corner houſe of St. Martin's lane, next North ſtreet, in the year 1723, a ſtone was dug up with an inſcription, which, though ſomewhat defaced by the pickaxes of the labourers, and broke into four pieces, plainly intimated, that it was part of the foundation of a temple, erected here in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and dedicated to Neptune and Minerva. Cloſe to this ſtone were diſcovered two ſtone walls three feet thick, one running north and the other eaſt, and joining in an angle, which in all probability were part of the foundations of the above mentioned temple. A great number of Roman coins have, at different times, been found here, and in 1727, a curious piece of Roman pavement was diſcovered in the garden of the biſhop's palace; theſe circumſtances, with the appearance of a military way leading towards Southampton, induced Mr. Horſley to conclude that this city was the Regnum of Antoninus. It was rebuilt in the time of the Saxons by Ciſſa, the ſecond king of the South-Saxons, after it had been deſtroyed by ſome Saxon

and

and Norwegian pirates; and the ſame prince alſo making it the place of his reſidence, and the capital of his kingdom, it obtained the name of Ciſſan ceaſter, which ſignifies the city of Ciſſa, from which its preſent name is derived. When the kingdom of the South-Saxons was united to Eſſex, this place decayed, and about the time of the Norman conqueſt it contained only a hundred houſes. In the reign of William the Firſt it was rendered a biſhop's ſee, and the ſecond biſhop erected a cathedral, which was ſoon after conſumed by fire; but in the reign of Henry the Firſt it was completely rebuilt, yet ſuffered again by fire, in the reign of Richard the Firſt, when, not only the cathedral, but the greateſt part of the city, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes of the prebendaries, were conſumed. Selfrid, who was then biſhop, by his wealth and intereſt, reſtored the church and city to their former ſplendor, in which ſtate it ſtill remains, without having ſuffered any other diſaſters of the like kind. This cathedral, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a handſome, though ſmall ſtructure, and is adorned with a ſpire, much admired for its ſtrength and curious workmanſhip. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, two archdeacons, a treaſurer, a chancellor, thirty-one prebendaries, a chantor, twelve vicars-choral, with other officers.

The city is encompaſſed by a ſtone wall, which has four gates, anſwering to the four cardinal points. From each of theſe gates is a ſtreet, that takes its name from the gate, and terminates in the market-place, which is in the center of the city. Here is a handſome market houſe, built with ſtone, and ſupported by ſtone pillars; and in the middle of the market-place is a ſtately croſs, erected about the beginning of the ſixteenth century, by biſhop Edward Story. The ſtreets are,

in

in general, broad, and the houſes well built and uniform. All the ſpace between the weſt and ſouth gates is taken up by the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes of the dean and prebendaries. The biſhop's palace has been lately rebuilt, and is rather a large than a fine ſtructure.

On a hill in the park is a ſmall pleaſure-houſe, called Carney's ſeat, in which is a very beautiful room, the ſides and cieling of which are covered with ſhells, in many elegant pannels and other forms, with a great variety of colours; there are here alſo ſeveral fine flower pots, filled with artificial flowers made with ſhells. In the garden is a ſubterranean paſſage, at one end of which are placed in the wall three pieces of marble, on which are inſcriptions in memory of ſo many dogs, and on each an epitaph.

On one.

Snatch'd by inexorable fate,
Here lies poor Pug enſhrin'd;
Who dying, left diſconſolate
His brother Pug behind.

Female or male, whoe'er thou art,
Some drops of pity ſhed,
So ſhalt thou win the live Pug's heart;
This tribute pay the dead.

On another.

I once was Miſs, the mildeſt beſt of Miſſes,
Bred and brought up Keppel's care and kiſſes;
But now no more than Argus, or Ulyſſes.

On the Third.

When Sally, thy fond miſtreſs, plac'd thee here,
She ſigh'd a ſad adieu, and ſhed a tear:
But what ſhe could of thee, ſtill kept behind,
And fix'd thy lovely image in her mind.

There

There are five ſmall churches, beſides the cathedral, within the walls, and two without, in the ſuburbs, all built with flint-ſtones; but the two laſt ſuffered in the civil wars. There are here alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of Proteſtant diſſenters; a Guildhall, which is but a mean ſtructure, and two charity-ſchools; one for forty-two boys, and the other for twenty girls, who are taught and cloathed. The city is a county of itſelf, and is governed under a charter of king James the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council without limitation. The mayor is choſen annually, and is attended by four ſerjeants at mace, and a cryer; and four of the aldermen are juſtices of the peace. The river is not deep enough near the city to form a good harbour, yet here is ſome foreign trade; and a collector, with other officers of the cuſtoms, are ſettled at Dell-quay, a ſmall harbour, about four miles from the ſea, whence veſſels come at high water, and go out with wheat, flour, coals and timber, for London and other ports. Prodigious quantities of malt are made at Chicheſter, but its chief manufacture is needles. It has two markets, held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, which laſt is the greateſt for fiſh of any in the county; and here are five fairs, held on the 3d of May, on Whitſun-Monday, and the 5th of Auguſt, for horſes and horned cattle; on the 10th of October, for horned cattle; and on the 20th of October, for horſes and horned cattle.

With reſpect to the religious antiquities of Chicheſter. Here was an ancient monaſtery before the conqueſt, dedicated to St. Peter; and here was alſo a nunnery long before the ſee of Selſey was tranſlated hither. In the north part of the city was an hoſpital for a maſter and ſeveral poor brethren, founded in the reign of Henry the Se-

cond, by William, dean of the cathedral. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenue was valued at the diſſolution at 35 l. 6 s. 3 d. a year. Near the north gate of the city, was a monaſtery of Grey friars, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. Here was alſo a houſe of Black friars, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent, ſaid to have been founded by queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward the Firſt; and here was an hoſpital for leprous perſons, dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, founded in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, but at the diſſolution its revenue was valued at no more than 4 l. 14 s. 10 d. per annum.

William Juxon, a pious and worthy prelate of the ſeventeenth century, and ſucceſſively biſhop of Hereford and London, and archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born, in the year 1582, at Chicheſter in Suſſex. He received his education at Merchant-Taylors ſchool in London, and at St. John's college in Oxford. For ſome time he applied himſelf to the civil law, and took the degree of bachelor in that faculty; but turning his thoughts afterwards to the ſtudy of divinity, he entered into orders, and became rector of Somerton in the county of Oxford. In 1621 he was elected preſident of St. John's college; and in 1626 and 1627 executed the office of vice-chancellor of the univerſity. About the ſame time he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles the Firſt, who promoted him to the deanery of Worceſter, and made him clerk of his cloſet. In 1633 he was nominated to the biſhopric of Hereford, and before the expiration of that year, was tranſlated to the ſee of London. So far his preferments were ſuitable to his character, and ſeem not to have given umbrage to any perſon whatever, but his exaltation to the office of lord high-treaſurer,

treaſurer, to which he was raiſed in 1635, and which he owed chiefly to the intereſt of archbiſhop Laud, excited the indignation of all the nobility. It was confeſſed, however, even by his enemies, that he executed that important poſt with an integrity and ability, which had hardly ever been diſplayed by any of his predeceſſors in office. Nor was he leſs remarkable for the mildneſs of his temper than for his other good qualities; and it was probably on account of this gentleneſs of diſpoſition, that he was ſuffered to continue till the year 1649 in the poſſeſſion of his biſhopric. He had always enjoyed the favour of his ſovereign, and he retained it to the laſt. He attended his majeſty upon the ſcaffold, and afterwards accompanied his body to Windſor. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second he was promoted to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, which he held about three years, and dying June the 4th, 1663, was interred in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford.

Near the weſt ſide of the city of Chicheſter are the remains of a large Roman camp, called the BRILL, which is an oblong ſquare, above half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is in a flat low ground, with a high rampart, and a ſingle graff, and is generally ſuppoſed to have been the firſt camp raiſed by the emperor Veſpaſian after his landing in Britain.

Not far from Chicheſter, on the ſame ſide, is another camp, called GONSHILL, which being an oblong ſquare, is alſo ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

On a hill about three miles north by eaſt of Chicheſter is ST. ROOK'S, or ST. ROCHE'S hill, on which was formerly a chapel, that was probably dedicated to St. Roche, who was eſteemed the patron of pilgrims. Upon this hill is an ancient camp of a circular form, ſomewhat more

than a quarter of a mile in diameter, which is ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Danes.

About four miles to the north by eaſt of Chicheſter is GOODWOOD, the ſeat of the duke of Richmond. It anciently belonged to the earls of Northumberland, and was in a ruinous condition, but the late duke of Richmond repaired it and built ſome offices, and a noble apartment on the ſouth ſide of the houſe, caſed with Portland ſtone. The park is ſmall, but to the weſt and north of the houſe is planted with clumps of ſeveral ſorts of oaks, and on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the park are clumps of the different ſorts of pines and firs. It has an eaſy deſcent to the eaſt, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt, with a proſpect of a rich and beautiful landſcape for thirty miles bounded by the ſea. The Iſle of Wight terminates the ſouth-weſt proſpect, and St. Rook's hill covers it from the north. The late duke erected a room on a riſing ground, in the upper part of the park, where the proſpect is moſt extenſive, and here his grace frequently entertained company, there being a good kitchen built near it, with many other conveniencies; and this room is encompaſſed by a pretty garden, adorned with a great variety of curious plants and flowers.

Four miles to the north-eaſt of Goodwood is HALNAKER, a ſeat which belonged to the late counteſs dowager of Derby, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Delawars. The late earl of Derby made conſiderable additions to the houſe; and from the windows of the front is a fine proſpect of the ſea. The park is ſmall but very beautiful.

About three miles ſouth-weſt of Chicheſter is BOSEHAM, where, before the year 681, was a monaſtery of five or ſix religious; and here is a pariſh church, dedicated to the Trinity, in which William

William Warrelwaſt, biſhop of Exeter, founded ſome prebends, in the reign of Henry the Firſt. Afterwards this church became a royal free-chapel, exempted from the ordinary juriſdiction of the biſhop of Chicheſter, and continued collegiate till the general diſſolution. This church is a handſome ſtructure, and has ſtalls adorned with very ancient carvings. Within it is an ancient monument, with a female figure upon it, ſuppoſed to repreſent the daughter of king Canute. Some years ago, in digging in the church-yard, was found the head of a man in ſtone, which was about twenty inches from the chin to the crown, and conſequently the height of the whole body of the figure muſt have been about fifteen feet. This is ſuppoſed to have belonged to one of the Saxon idols.

Five miles to the ſouth of Chicheſter is SELSEY, a peninſula encompaſſed on all ſides by the ſea, except the north-weſt. In the north-eaſt part is a village of the ſame name, in which is a ſtreet that ſtands on a dry gravelly ſoil, and is eſteemed extremely healthful. Here was anciently a monaſtery, founded about the year 681, ſaid to be the firſt in the county, and to be founded by St. Wilfrid, who is ſaid to have firſt preached the goſpel here. It was built for ſecular canons, endowed with divers lands, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Eadberecht, abbot of this place, being conſecrated the firſt biſhop of the South-Saxons, in 711, fixed his epiſcopal ſeat here, where it remained till biſhop Stigandus, about the year 1075, tranſlated it to Chicheſter. At low water there are ſaid to be ſtill viſible ſome obſcure remains of an ancient city. This peninſula is famous for excellent cockles, and for producing the fineſt wheat.

About eight miles to the north-weſt of Chicheſter is STANSTED, the fine ſeat of the earl of

Scarborough, which is encompaſſed with thick woods, through which are cut the moſt agreeable viſtas that are any where to be ſeen in England; and particularly through the weſt opening, which is before the front of the houſe, the company, when ſeated in the dining-room, ſee the town and harbour of Portſmouth, with the ſhips at Spithead and St. Helen's.

From Chicheſter a road extends about eleven miles north by eaſt to MIDHURST, a Saxon name, which ſignifies Middlewood. It is a pretty large town, pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, ſurrounded by ſeveral others. It is a borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff, annually choſen by a jury at the court-leet, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the fourth year of the reign of king Edward the Second, in 1311, and has a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on the 21ſt of March, and every Thurſday fortnight afterwards, for all ſorts of fat and lean cattle, ſheep, hogs, &c.

At SHELBRED, to the north of Midhurſt, was a priory of five Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, ſaid to have been founded by Sir Ralph de Arden, but at what time is uncertain. At the diſſolution its revenue was valued at 72l. 15s. 10d. per annum.

At DURFORD, about ſix miles to the weſt by north of Midhurſt, upon the borders of Hampſhire, was an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, founded by Henry Hoeſe, before the year 1169, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptiſt. In this monaſtery were about ſeven religious at the time of the diſſolution, who had a yearly revenue, which was valued at 108l. 13s. 9d.

To the ſouth-eaſtward of Midhurſt is CHARLETON, a ſmall village, remarkable for being the ſeat of fox-hunters, here being many ſmall hunting

ing houſes, belonging to perſons of quality, who reſide here during the ſeaſon for fox-hunting. The moſt beautiful of theſe is that of his grace the late duke of Richmond, which has a large room, deſigned by the late earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters, we are told, dine every day together, during their ſtay at the village, by the ſide of which is a foreſt, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Lumley's, but for ſome years it belonged to the late duke of Richmond, who beautified it by forming many new plantations, and cutting fine ridings through ſeveral parts of it.

Near Midhurſt is COWDRY, the ſeat of the lord viſcount Montacute. It is ſituated in a valley, encompaſſed with hills, lawns, and woods, that are thrown into a park, which is a very noble one, it having a great variety of grounds, well wooded with pines, firs, and other ever-greens, with ſome of the largeſt cheſnut-trees in England. The vallies, which run through the park, being well ſupplied with water, the graſs is kept in a conſtant verdure. The houſe is ſquare, and at each corner is a Gothic tower. The cieling of the hall is after the ancient manner, with Iriſh oak; its walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, and it is adorned with ſtatues by Goupé. The ſtair-caſe was painted by Pelegrini. The large parlour is adorned with paintings by Holbein, repreſenting the exploits of king Henry the Eighth, before Boulogne and Calais, his landing at Portſmouth, and magnificent entry into London, &c. In other rooms are hiſtory paintings by Holbein, and excellent portraits of the anceſtors of that noble family, by the ſame hand. Among the other paintings are two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Pſyche, and many ancient whole length pictures of the family, in the habits of the times,

with ſeveral old paintings on religious and military ſubjects, brought from Battel abbey.

ROGATE, a village ſix miles weſt by north of Midhurſt, has a fair on the 27th of September, for horned cattle and horſes.

SOUTH HARTING, a village ſeven miles weſt by ſouth of Midhurſt, has two fairs, held on the firſt Wedneſday in June, for toys, and on the 28th of October, for ſheep and horned cattle.

At BURTON, a village about ſix miles eaſt by ſouth of Midhurſt, were found in July, 1740, the bones of an elephant, nine feet deep in the ground, by ſome workmen, who were digging a trench in the park, where, by the appearance and diſpoſition of the earth, every body imagined that it had never been opened. The firſt thing diſcovered was a large tooth, ſeven feet ſix inches in length, which, as it lay in the ground, was whole and entire, but in taking it up, it broke to pieces. After this ſeveral more bones were found in carrying on the trench, particularly the fellow to the above ivory tooth, exactly of the ſame length, which being taken up with more care, is now to be ſeen, though both ends were broken off. Alſo two more ſhorter tuſks of about three feet; a thigh-bone, forty inches long, and thirty-one inches round in the thickeſt part. There were ſeveral other bones, as the knee-pan; but the moſt perfect of all was one of the grinders, not in the leaſt decayed, with part of the jaw-bone, which weighed together above fourteen pounds; the upper part of the tooth, where it meets its oppoſite, was ſix inches and a half long, and three inches broad. Beſides theſe there were ſeveral other bones. It is remarkable, that theſe teeth and bones did not lie cloſe together, as one might ſuppoſe thoſe of a ſkeleton to do, but at ſome diſtance aſunder, and the

larger

larger tuſks were full twenty feet apart. The reverend Dr. Langwith, miniſter of Petworth, who was preſent, and had moſt of the bones, concluded that they were not thrown in by hand, but buried in the univerſal deluge.

About ſix miles to the eaſt of Midhurſt is PETWORTH, a large, populous, handſome town, ſeated on a fine aſcent, and in a healthy air. Both the town and neighbourhood are adorned with good well built houſes; but the principal beauty of the place is the ancient ſeat of the Piercy's, earls of Northumberland, now extinct, and which came by marriage to Charles Seymour, late duke of Somerſet, but is now the ſeat of the earl of Egremont. The duke pulled down the ancient houſe, and on the ſame ſpot erected one of the fineſt houſes in Britain. It has a large front of free-ſtone, with ſtatues on the top. The great ſtair-caſe is very noble, the apartments magnificent, and the bagnio and offices very fine. In the armory in this houſe is ſhewn, among other curioſities, an ancient ſword, ſaid to belong to the brave Hotſpur, and the date upon the blade ſeems to countenance the opinion. It is not, however, ſo unwieldy as ancient ſwords uſually are. The church of this town is ſaid to be the richeſt rectory in the county, and to be worth 700 l. a year. This town has a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, held on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle, and on the 20th of November, for ſheep and hogs.

About ſix miles north-eaſt of Petworth is GREEN, a village that has three fairs, held on the 12th of Auguſt, for cattle and ſheep; on the Monday before Old Midſummer, and the 5th of July, for ſheep and horned cattle.

Three miles to the weſt by north of Green is BILLINGHURST, which is ſeated near the river

Arun, on the famous highway called Stane-ſtreet, which leads to Arundel. This highway, which was formed by the Romans, is, in ſome places, ten yards broad, and generally ſeven, and a yard and a half deep, as appears on cutting paſſages for water. It conſiſts of flints and pebbles, which is the more remarkable, as there are none to be found any where elſe within ſeven miles of it. This village has a fair on Whitſun-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

About three miles to the north by eaſt of Billinghurſt is SLINFOLD, a village that has a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for pedlars goods.

A little above two miles to the north-weſt of Slinfold is RUDGEWICK, which has a fair on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

About two miles and a half to the eaſt of Slinfold is HORSHAM, which is ſaid to derive its name from Horſa, the brother of Hengiſt the Saxon, who probably reſided here. This is one of the largeſt towns in the county. It is ſituated thirty-three miles ſouth by weſt of London, and has a very fine church, a county jail, and a well endowed free-ſchool. It is a borough town, governed by two bailiffs, annually choſen at the court-leet of the duke of Norfolk, by a jury, who return four to the ſteward of the court, out of which number he nominates two. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here, and the town ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the bailiffs and burgage-holders, within and without the borough, the bailiffs being the returning officers. In the neighbourhood of the town is a quarry of very good ſtone. At the market, which is held on Saturdays, vaſt numbers of poultry are bought up and ſent to London. Here are three fairs, held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the 18th

of

of July, for ſheep and lambs; and on the 27th of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

About two miles to the north of Horſham is WARNEHAM, a village that has a fair on Whitſun-Tueſday, for pedlars goods.

At RUSPUR, to the north of Horſham, was a priory of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes at 39 l. 13 s. 7 d. a year.

Nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Horſham is CUCKFIELD, a ſmall town, ſeated in a dirty part of the county, forty-one miles ſouth by weſt of London. It has a ſmall market on Fridays, and four fairs, held on the 25th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods; on Whitſun-Tueſday, and the 19th of September, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on the 18th of November, for horned cattle and pedlary.

Three miles ſouth-eaſt of Cuckfield is WEVELSFIELD, a village that has a fair on the 29th of July, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by eaſt of Wevelſfield is LINFIELD, a village that has three fairs, held on the 12th of May, for horned cattle and horſes; on the 6th of Auguſt, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on the 28th of October, for pedlary.

From hence a road extends ten miles north by eaſt to EAST-GRINSTEAD, which is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another town of the ſame name, about ten miles ſouth-weſt of it, called Weſt-Grinſtead. This town is thirty miles ſouth of London, and is a borough by preſcription, it having ſent burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the year 1307, the firſt year of the reign of king Edward the Second. It is governed by a bailiff choſen by the burgage-holders, at the annual court of the duke of Dorſet, who is lord of the borough, and

is returned by the ſteward of the court. The bailiff is the returning officer for its repreſentatives in parliament, who are elected by about 35 burgage-holders. Here the county aſſizes are generally held, and here is an hoſpital built by John Sackville, earl of Dorſet, in the reign of king James the Firſt, who endowed it with 330l. a year, for the ſupport of thirty-one poor perſons of this town. Eaſt-Grinſtead has a market on Thurſdays, with two fairs, held on the 13th of July, for horned cattle; and on the 11th of December, for cattle and pedlars goods. Beſides theſe, the laſt Tueſday in every month is a market for all ſorts of cattle.

About ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Eaſt-Grinſtead is BALCOMB, a village that has a fair on the 4th of July, for pedlars goods.

About a mile and a half to the north-eaſt of the laſt mentioned village is ARDINGLEY, which has a fair on the 30th of May, alſo for pedlary.

HORSTEDKYNES, ſeven miles ſouth of Eaſt-Grinſtead, has two annual fairs, held on the 27th of May, and the 12th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Eleven miles ſouth of Eaſt-Grinſtead is FLETCHING, which has a fair on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, for pedlars goods.

Two miles to the north of Fletching is NEWICK, a village that has a fair on the 1ſt of July, for cattle and pedlary.

Two miles to the eaſt of Fletching is MARESFIELD, a village that has a fair on the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by weſt of Maresfield, and about nine miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Eaſt Grinſtead, is NUTLEY, a village that has a fair on the 4th of November, for cattle and pedlary.

Six

Six miles eaſt by ſouth of Eaſt-Grinſtead is HARTFIELD, which has a fair on the Thurſday after Whitſun-week, for cattle and pedlary.

A mile and a half to the eaſtward of Hartfield is WITHYHAM, which has a fair on the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles to the ſouth-eaſt of the laſt mentioned village is ROTHERFIELD, which is ſeated near the ſource of the river Rother. Here Berthwald, duke of the South-Saxons, about the year 800, founded a convent of monks, ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Dennis in France. This village has two fairs, held on the 18th of June, and the 20th of October, for cattle and pedlars goods.

CROWBOROUGH HILL is a pleaſant mountainous ſpot, nine miles ſouth-weſt of Tunbridge-wells, whence there is a fine view of the Weald of Suſſex, and there is here a fair, held on the 25th of April, for horſes and horned cattle.

MAYFIELD, ſeven miles ſouth of Tunbridge, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Eaſt-Grinſtead, has two fairs, held on the 30th of May, for pedlars goods; and on the 13th of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Thomas May, an eminent poet and hiſtorian in the ſeventeenth century, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at this village in the year 1595. Having completed his education at Cambridge, he removed to London, and there contracted an acquaintance with ſeveral wits and courtiers, particularly with Endymion Porter, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king Charles the Firſt. While he reſided at court he wrote the five plays, which ſtill bear his name; and likewiſe publiſhed a tranſlation of Virgil's Georgic's, with annotations. In 1635 he wrote a poem on king Edward the Third; and ſoon after finiſhed his tranſlation of

Lucan's

Lucan's Pharſalia; which laſt poem he continued down to the death of Julius Caeſar, both in Latin and Engliſh verſe. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the parliament, in reſentment, as ſome think, of his being refuſed the place of poet-laureat; and in 1647 he publiſhed the Hiſtory of the Parliament of England, which began November the 3d, 1640. In the title-page of this book, he aſſumes the deſignation of ſecretary to the parliament. In 1649 he publiſhed his *Hiſtoriae Parliamenti Angliae Breviarium*; and this work he afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh. He alſo wrote the hiſtory of Henry the Second in Engliſh verſe, and ſeveral other tracts. He died ſuddenly in the night of November the 13th, 1650, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

BEGEHAM abbey was firſt founded in the reign of king Henry the Second, at Otteham in Kent, by Ralph de Dene, but the canons were tranſlated hither by Ela de Sankville, his daughter, which was ratified by her ſon. It had afterwards great benefactors. From the time of the diſſolution it paſſed through different hands, till it came to the preſent proprietor John Pratt, Eſq; It has ſtill magnificent ruins, which ſhew that it muſt formerly have been a conſiderable place.

This county, beſides the great men already mentioned, has produced the following.

Thomas Sackville, the firſt lord Buckhurſt and earl of Dorſet, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at Buckhurſt, in the pariſh of Withiam in Suſſex, in the year 1536. He received his education firſt at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts; and removing thence to the Inner-Temple, London, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was at length called to the bar.

bar. In 1557 he wrote his *Induction*, or *Introduction to the Mirror of Magiſtrates*, as alſo his *Tragedy of Gordobuc*; and by theſe two performances acquired the character of an excellent poet. He ſerved in parliament in the fourth and fifth years of king Philip and queen Mary; and in the firſt of queen Elizabeth was choſen for the county of Suſſex, at the ſame time that his father was elected for Kent. He afterwards travelled into France and Italy, where he perfected himſelf in the modern languages, and in the ſcience of politicks; but while he was at Rome he ſuffered a ſhort impriſonment, ſome ſay, on the ſcore of religion, but others alledge, on account of debt. Returning to England upon the death of his father, he entered into the poſſeſſion of a very large eſtate; but being naturally of a generous diſpoſition, and extremely fond of pomp and magnificence, he ſoon diſſipated the greateſt part of his fortune by his expenſive manner of living. He was reclaimed, however, from this thoughtleſs courſe of life by the remonſtrances of queen Elizabeth, to whom he was related, and who, in 1571, ſent him ambaſſador to king Charles the Ninth of France; and about ſix years after employed him in the ſame capacity in the Low Countries, where he executed a commiſſion of the moſt delicate nature with equal ability and ſucceſs. Yet, upon his return home, was, at the inſtigation of the reigning favourite, the earl of Leiceſter, confined to his own houſe for nine or ten months; but being reſtored once more to his liberty, and re-inſtated in poſſeſſion of the queen's good graces, he was elected knight of the garter, and choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, in oppoſition to the earl of Eſſex. In 1598 he was advanced to the important office of lord high treaſurer of England; and upon the acceſſion of king James the Firſt he was continued

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in the ſame poſt by his majeſty, who, in 1604, created him earl of Dorſet. He died ſuddenly at the council-table of an apoplexy, April the 19th, 1608, and was interred with great funeral pomp in Weſtminſter-abbey.

John Selden, the famous antiquarian, was born, December the 16th, 1584, at Salvington in Suſſex, and educated, firſt at the free-ſchool of Chicheſter, and afterwards at Hart-hall in Oxford. Having finiſhed his courſe of academical learning, he removed to Clifford's-Inn, and thence to the Inner-Temple, London, where, finding his talents but very ill fitted for making a figure at the bar, he reſolved to employ himſelf in tracing the origin of the law in all its various branches: and the firſt fruits of his labour was, *A Treatiſe of the Civil Government of England, before the Arrival of the Normans*, which he drew up in 1606. Purſuing ſtill the ſame tract, he publiſhed, in 1614, his incomparable piece upon *Titles of Honour*; and about four years after his *Hiſtory of Tythes* made its appearance. This laſt work expoſed him to the reſentment of the clergy, whoſe divine right to tythes he had there tacitly impugned. The book was therefore ſuppreſſed, and the author obliged to make a ſubmiſſion, though not a recantation. In 1623 he was elected member for the borough of Lancaſter; and he ſerved in all the ſucceeding parliaments of this and the enſuing reign, and ſpoke with great warmth in defence of the liberty of the ſubject. By this bold conduct, however, he drew upon himſelf the indignation of the miniſtry, who, after having in vain endeavoured to engage him in their intereſt by poſts and preferments, at laſt committed him priſoner to the Tower. He was diſcharged, nevertheleſs, in a very little time, and ſtill perſevered in his former conduct. But though he was, during the whole civil war, a declared

clared enemy to the royal party, he yet diſapproved of the murder of the king, and exerted his influence, which was very great, in protecting the privileges of the two univerſities. He died November the 30th, 1654, and was buried, according to his own requeſt, in the Temple-church. He was certainly a man of very great merit; learned, ſagacious, generous, and humane; but the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character is elegantly touched by himſelf in the choice of his motto, Περὶ ϖαντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. i. e. *Liberty above all things.* Grotius calls him *the Glory of the Engliſh Nation.* Beſides the works above-mentioned, he wrote *Jani Anglorum Facies Altera*; *De Duello*, or *Of Single Combat*; *De Diis Syriis*; *De Laudibus Legum Angliae*; *Analecton Anglo-Britannicum*; *De Nuptiis & Divortiis*; *De Jure Naturali & Gentium*; and *Mare Clauſum*, eſteemed the moſt elaborate of all his performances. His collection of books, which was very large, was preſented to the univerſity of Oxford, and now makes part of the Bodleian library.

John Pell, an eminent linguiſt, philoſopher, and mathematician, in the ſeventeenth century, was born, March the 1ſt, 1610, at Southwyke in Suſſex, and educated at Trinity college in Cambridge. Poſſeſſed, at once, of a quick apprehenſion, a tenacious memory, and a ſolid judgment, he acquired, with equal eaſe, the knowledge of the languages, and a profound ſkill in the mathematics; ſo that, at the age of eighteen, he drew up a deſcription of the uſe of the quadrant, and about two years after wrote his *Modus ſupputandi Ephemerides Aſtronomicas*, &c. In 1643 he went to Amſterdam, where he had been choſen, a little before, profeſſor of the mathematics; and in 1646 removed to Breda, having been nominated by the prince of Orange, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathe-

mathematics, in his new founded academy, called *Schola Illuſtris*. The year following his *Controverſia cum Chriſtiano Longomontano de verâ Circuli menſurâ* was publiſhed at Amſterdam; and in 1651 his *Idea of Mathematics* made its appearance at London. Upon the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1652, he returned to England; and about two years after was ſent by Oliver Cromwell, with the title of agent, to the Proteſtant cantons of Switzerland. In his negociations abroad he is ſaid to have promoted the intereſts of king Charles the Second, and of the church of England; and therefore, upon the reſtoration, having entered into orders, he was preſented, firſt to the rectory of Fobbing in Eſſex, and afterwards to that of Laingdon in the ſame county. He likewiſe became a fellow of the Royal Society. He was, however, with all his great parts, ſubject to a failing, which too commonly attends men of letters. He was a very bad oeconomiſt, and died in mean circumſtances, on the 12th of December, 1685. Beſides the works already mentioned, he compoſed *Commentaria in Coſmographium Eſtedii*, and ſeveral other tracts.

Thomas Otway, an excellent tragic poet in the end of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born, March the 3d, 1651, at Trotten in Suſſex. Having received the rudiments of claſſical learning at Wincheſter-ſchool, he was entered a commoner of Chriſt-church Oxford; but being obliged, by his narrow circumſtances, to leave the univerſity without taking a degree, he came up to London, and immediately commenced actor. There he became acquainted, by means of his profeſſion, with the technical part of play-writing; and having a natural turn for poetry, he produced his firſt tragedy, called *Alcibiades*, in 1675. This meeting with a favourable

ble reception, he finiſhed, next year, his *Don Carlos, Prince of Spain*; and that too being acted with ſome degree of applauſe, he was honoured with the protection of ſeveral of the nobility, particularly of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth, one of the natural ſons of king Charles the Second, who gave him a cornet's commiſſion in the new raiſed forces deſigned for Flanders. Thither he attended his regiment in 1677, but returned to England the ſame year in very neceſſitous circumſtances. From this time he continued to labour under a ſucceſſion of difficulties, till death put an end to all his miſeries, April the 14th, 1685, at the ſign of the Bull on Tower hill. Such was either his own extravagance, or the cruelty of his friends, or the ingratitude of the world; or ſuch, more probably, the pernicious effects of all theſe cauſes united, that he had, it is ſaid, the very ſingular fate of dying literally of hunger. He wrote three comedies, ſeven tragedies, and ſeveral other poems. His *Venice Preſerved* and his *Orphan* are his two beſt tragedies: perhaps, indeed, they are two of the beſt that are to be found in the Engliſh language.

Richard Kidder, a learned biſhop of the ſeventeenth century, was born, according to Mr. Wood, in this county, and educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, and entered into orders, he became ſucceſſively vicar of Stanground in Huntingdonſhire, rector of Raine in Eſſex, and of St. Martin's Outwich, London, prebendary of Norwich, dean of Peterborough; and upon the deprivation of biſhop Ken, for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he ſucceeded that prelate in the ſee of Bath and Wells, to which he was nominated in 1691. His death was equally remarkable and melancholy. In the great ſtorm, which happened

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in the night of the 26th of November, 1703, he was killed in his bed, with his lady, by the fall of a ſtack of chimneys, in his palace at Wells, and was privately interred in his own cathedral. His ſermons at Boyle's lecture are well known. He was the ſecond that preached upon that eſtabliſhment. His other works are no leſs eſteemed; particularly his Demonſtration of the Meſſiah, his Commentary on the five Books of Moſes, his Diſſertation concerning the education of Youth, &c. He was engaged in a controverſy with the famous M. Le Clerc; and the letters which paſſed between them were inſerted by that gentleman in his Bibliotheque Choiſie.

WAR-

WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS county received its name from Warwick, the county town. It is bounded on the north by Staffordſhire and Leiceſterſhire; on the eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and part of Oxfordſhire; on the ſouth by the laſt mentioned county and Glouceſterſhire; and on the weſt by Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Staffordſhire, extending in length thirty-three miles from north to ſouth, twenty-ſix in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and twenty-two miles in circumference. The town of Warwick, which is nearly in the center of the county, is ſituated eighty-eight miles north-weſt of London.

This is one of the five counties which, at the arrival of the Romans, were inhabited by the Cornavii. It contains many Roman antiquities, and particularly two of their military ways paſs thro' this county, namely, Watling-ſtreet, aud the Foſſe-way. The former divides the north-eaſt part of this county from Leiceſterſhire, taking its courſe from the coaſt of Kent, through London, and by Northamptonſhire, to this county, and from thence extends to York and the Picts wall. The Foſſe-way enters the north-eaſt ſide of the county at Highcroſs, and running ſouth by weſt paſſes out of it again at a place called Stretton, into Glouceſterſhire, after extending 36 miles through this county,

ty. Ikenild-ſtreet alſo enters this county, and paſſing alſo along the borders of Worceſterſhire, extends into Staffordſhire. Here were ſeveral Roman ſtations; and in different parts of Warwickſhire have been found Roman coins of gold, ſilver, and braſs, with the foundations of Roman buildings and other antiquities. Under the Saxon heptarchy this county formed part of the kingdom of Mercia.

Warwickſhire is a pleaſant and plentiful county, that enjoys all the conveniencies of life. The air is very healthy in every part of it, it being entirely free from thoſe fogs and miſts which ariſe from marſhy lands and bogs. It has plenty of good water, it having ſeveral large rivers, and alſo many brooks and rivulets; ſo that not only the great towns, but even the villages, find no want of this neceſſary element. Its principal rivers are the following:

The Avon, which flows out of Northamptonſhire, and runs quite acroſs the county, from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt. It is navigable by barges to Warwick, and alſo paſſes by Stratford and Bitford, into Worceſterſhire.

The river Leam riſes on the eaſtern borders of the county, and with a winding courſe, paſſes near ſeveral villages, till it falls into the Avon near Warwick.

The Tame flows out of Worceſterſhire, and enters this county near Birmingham; from whence it proceeds to Tamworth, where it paſſes into Staffordſhire. In its way thither it, like the Avon, receives ſeveral rivulets, and particularly one that riſes to the weſt of Coventry, and falls into the Thames near Coleſhill.

In ſhort, there are likewiſe the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Swift, the Stour, and ſo many nameleſs

nameleſs ſtreams that run into theſe rivers, that it is hardly poſſible to deſcribe them all.

Warwickſhire has two mineral ſprings, one of which riſes at Lemington, three miles ſouth-weſt of Dunchurch, and is of a ſaline nature. A gallon yields nine hundred and ſixty grains of ſediment, thirty of which are calcareous nitre, and the reſt ſea-ſalt. It is ſtrongly purgative and emetic, and is drank by labouring people from two quarts to three. It is famous for curing ſore legs and diſeaſes of the ſkin.

At Ilmington, a village ſeven miles ſouth of Stratford upon Avon, is a ſpring of a brackiſh taſte, that is one of the ſtrongeſt chalybeates in England. It ſparkles at the ſpring head like bottled cyder; but will not curdle with milk, and yet oil of tartar will procure a ſmall coagulum. It will turn purple or black with galls, according to the quantity; but with ſyrup of violets it changes to a green. A quart of water will yield near a ſpoonful of a reddiſh white powder, that will ferment and fume with acids. Thoſe that drink this water have their ſtools tinged blackiſh; and though it generally operate by urine, it will ſometimes purge. Internally it is good in the ſcurvy, obſtructions of the bowels, the jaundice and beginning of the dropſy; it is alſo good in the gravel and ſtranguary.

King's Newnham, a village between Rugby and Coventry, is remarkable for three medicinal ſprings, the water of which is ſtrongly impregnated with alum; it is of a milky colour, and is eſteemed a good medicine for the ſtone. It is obſerved of this water, that being drank with ſalt it is aperient, but with ſugar reſtringent.

To theſe we may add a ſalt ſpring that riſes at Leamington, near the river Leam, the water of which

which is uſed by the poorer ſort of people to ſeaſon their bread.

With regard to the ſoil, this county was formerly divided into two parts, ſeparated by the river Avon. The northern part, called the Woodland, is the largeſt of the two diviſions, and was once over-run with wood, till the iron works cauſed the inhabitants to cut down the trees, after which they plowed it up, and by the aſſiſtance of marle and other manure, it is become good arable land, and yields abundance of fine corn and paſture. Hence they have not only corn enough for their own uſe, but ſend it, as well as cheeſe and butter, to other counties. The ſouthern part, called the Feldon, alſo produces corn and paſture; hence the whole county may be juſtly termed a very pleaſant and fruitful country, abounding in rich meadows and paſtures, as well as different ſorts of grain. The cheeſe made in Warwickſhire is not inferior to any in England.

The minerals of this county are not very conſiderable, except coal and iron. There are here alſo quarries of ſtone, proper for building, and at Shuckborough the aſtroites, or ſtar ſtones, are frequently found.

The uncommon plants found in this county are:

Millet cyperus-graſs, *Cyperus gramineus miliaceus*, Ger. By the river Tame, near Tamworth, and elſewhere.

Long-rooted baſtard-cyperus, *Cyperus longus inodorus ſylveſtris*, Ger. In boggy places by the river Tame, at Dorſthill near Tamworth.

Naked horſe-tail, or ſhave-graſs, *Equiſetum nudum*, Ger. In a moiſt ditch at Middleton, near Drayton.

Black-

Black-headed ruſh with gromel-ſeed, *Juncus laevis minor panicula glomerata nigricante.* In the ſame places with the *Cyperus longus inodorus.*

Elegant cyperus-graſs with a rough compound head, *Gramen cyperoides paluſtre elegans, ſpica compoſita aſperiore.* In a pool at Middleton, near Coleſhill.

Great cyperus-graſs with round upright ſpikes, *Gramen cyperoides polyſtachion majus, ſpicis teretibus erectis.* In ſeveral pools about Middleton.

Moonwort, *Lunaria minor*, Ger. In ſeveral cloſes about Sutton-Cofield, on the weſt ſide of the town.

Wild Engliſh daffodil, *Narciſſus ſylveſtris pallidus, calyce luteo*, C. B. In ſome paſtures about Sutton-Cofield on the eaſt ſide of the town, plentifully.

Fennel-leaved water Crowfoot, *Ranunculo ſive polyanthemo aquatili albo affine. Millefolium maratriphyllum fluitans*, J. B. In the river Tame and the brooks that run into it, plentifully.

Tower-muſtard, *Turritis*, Ger. *Vulgatior*, J. B. Park. On Dorſthill near Tamworth.

Red-whorts, or bill-berries, *Vaccinia rubra buxeis foliis*, Park. On the black-boggy heaths between Middleton and Sutton.

Wood horſe-tail, *Equiſetum ſylvaticum*, Tab. Ger. In moiſt places, and by the watery ditches by the wood-ſide as you go from Middleton to Sutton, a little before you come to the heath.

Black-berried heath, crow-berries, or crake-berries, *Erica baccifera procumbens nigra*, C. B. *baccifera procumbens*, Ger. *baccifera nigra*, Park. On the moiſt banks by the new park at Middleton.

The greater biſtort, or ſnakeweed, *Biſtorta major*, Ger. *vulgaris*, Park. *maj. rugoſioribus foliis*, J. B. In the meadows at Tamworth and Faſely, plentifully.

Marſh whortle-berries, moſs-berries, moor-berries, or corn-berries, *Vitis idaea thymi foliis. Idaea paluſtris*, C. B. In the mooriſh grounds in Sutton-Cofield park, plentifully.

Warwickſhire is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and thirteen market towns, namely, the city of Coventry, Atherſton, Aulceſter, Birmingham, Bitford, Coleſhill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford, Sutton-Cofield, and Warwick. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter; and has one hundred and fifty-eight pariſhes. It ſends ſix members to parliament, namely, two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgeſſes for the town of Warwick.

We ſhall begin with deſcribing the moſt northern part of the county, which we ſhall enter in the north-eaſt part at HIGH-CROSS, which was anciently a Roman ſtation called Benonis, and ſtands upon the edge of this county and Leiceſterſhire, at the interſection of two Roman roads, the Foſſe-way and Watling-ſtreet. It is ſeated on very high ground, and many antiquities, as Roman coins, bricks, and the foundations of buildings, have been dug up in the ſite of the ancient city. The croſs is a handſome ſtructure, built at the expence of one of the earls of Denbigh, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It conſiſts of four Tuſcan columns, that, with the ſtone work between them, forms a kind of baſe for the ſame number of lofty Doric columns that front four roads, and ſupport a ſun-dial crowned with a globe, from which riſes a croſs. The ancient city was probably of a ſquare form, according to the croſſing of the roads, and had four

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ſtreets. From this croſs is a large and extenſive proſpect into Warwickſhire and Lincolnſhire.

About ſeven miles north-weſt of High-Croſs, and one hundred north-north-weſt of London, is NUNEATON, which is ſaid to have been originally called Eaton, a word that anciently ſignified the water-town, and was probably applied to this place from its ſituation on the river Anker, and afterwards had the epithet Nun prefixed to it, from a nunnery founded here. This religious houſe was founded for nuns of the Benedictine order, by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Second; and Amice his wife afterwards became a nun in this convent, where ſhe was alſo interred. Henry the Second confirmed all the gifts beſtowed by the earl and other benefactors on this nunnery, which, at the time of the diſſolution of religious houſes, had an annual revenue, valued by Dugdale at 259 l. 14 s. 5 d. and by Speed at 290 l. 15 s. A ſmall part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and particularly a door-caſe of curious workmanſhip; but it is not eaſy to judge from theſe remains of its former ſtate. This town has a good free-ſchool, founded in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the inhabitants have a manufacture of cloth. Here is a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 14th of May, for horſes, cows and ſheep.

Three miles eaſt by ſouth of Nuneaton is ASTLEY, a village, in which Thomas de Aſtley, in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, founded a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary. It conſiſted of a dean, two canons or prebendaries, and three vicars, beſides clerks and ſervants; and its revenue was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 46 l. 0 s. 8 d. per annum.

John Aſtley, a famous champion in the reigns of king Henry the Fifth and king Henry the Sixth, was deſcended of the ancient and noble family of Aſtley, and born about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1438, he fought on horſeback, in the ſtreet of St. Antoine in Paris, one Peter de Maſſe, a Frenchman, who had challenged all comers in honour of his miſtreſs; and this antagoniſt he eaſily overthrew. In 1442 he performed the like exploit, and with the like ſucceſs, before king Henry the Sixth and his court, in Smithfield. This ſecond combat was with one Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight, whom he encountered on foot, and whom he preſently diſarmed; upon which they were parted. As a reward of his bravery he was dubbed a knight, and obtained an annuity of one hundred marks per annum. He died at Pateſhall in Staffordſhire, and lies buried there under a handſome monument.

At ARBURY, a village two miles ſouth-eaſt of Nuneaton, was a priory of canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built and endowed in the reign of Henry the Second, by Ralph de Sudley. This priory being at length impoveriſhed, king Henry the Sixth granted the prior and convent licenſe to obtain and receive lands and tenements to the value of a hundred marks. At the diſſolution it had a prior and about ſix or ſeven canons, with a revenue valued at 94 l. 6 s. 1 d. a year.

Four miles north-weſt of Nuneaton is MANCESTER, which is ſeated near the banks of the river Anker, on the old military way called Watling-ſtreet; and is generally allowed to be the Manduеſſedum of Antoninus. Its great antiquity appears from the many Roman coins which have been frequently dug up here.

About a mile to the ſouthward are the remains

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of an ancient fort called OLDBURY, which is of a quadrangular form, and contains ſeven acres of ground, incloſed with very high ramparts. On the north part of this fortification, ſeveral flint ſtones have been turned up by the plough, curiouſly ground into the form of a pole-axe, which Sir William Dugdale ſuppoſes to have been weapons uſed by the ancient Britons, before they had the art of making them of braſs and iron. Theſe are eſteemed a greater rarity, as there are ſaid to be no flints found nearer this place than forty miles. On the ſouth ſide of the fort was a cell of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Lawrence, ſubordinate to the nunnery of Poleſworth, which is thought to have been founded in the reign of Henry the Firſt, by Walter de Haſtings, and Athawis his wife.

MEREVAL is a mile weſt of Atherſton, and is remarkable for a Ciſtercian monaſtery, founded by Robert, earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about the year 1148, at which time this ſpot was a mountainous and woody deſert, ſuppoſed to be proper for ſolitude and devotion. This monaſtery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the time of the diſſolution had a revenue valued at 254 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum.

Seven miles northward of Atherſton is SECKINGDON, which is ſeated on the northern extremity of the county, four miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Tamworth, and is remarkable for a battle fought here between Cuthred, king of the Weſt-Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, who was ſlain in the engagement, and afterwards buried in the monaſtery at Repton in Derbyſhire. Upon an aſcent, at a ſmall diſtance to the northward of the church, are the remains of a fortification, of a circular form. The outer ditch is twenty feet broad at the top, and ten at the bottom. It is twelve feet deep, and the diameter within the bank

is one hundred and ninety-ſeven. On the north ſide, oppoſite the entrance, is a round hill, raiſed by art, forty-two feet high, and twenty-three broad on the top. The inhabitants ſay there was a caſtle built here by the Burdets, and pulled down in the reign of Henry the Second, to build the monaſtery at Aucote; but the Burdets were not, at that time, in poſſeſſion of this lordſhip.

TAMWORTH, the moſt conſiderable town in the northern part of the county, is ſeated one hundred and ſeven miles north-weſt of London, partly in this county, and partly in Staffordſhire; in which laſt ſtands the church, and in the former, the caſtle. This town is encompaſſed with woodlands, and watered by the Tame and Anker, which here unite their ſtreams, and are bordered with rich meadows. The Mercian kings made it one of their royal ſeats, as appears, not only from Offa's grant to the monks of Worceſter, but from what is called the King's dyke, which is ſome hundred paces in length, and forty-five in breadth. But the town being deſtroyed by ſeveral invaſions of the Danes, it lay deſolate till the year 914, when the lady Ethelfleda, daughter to king Alfred, reſtored it to its ancient ſplendor, and raiſed a ſtrong tower upon an artificial mount called the Dungeon, upon which the caſtle was afterwards erected. William the Conqueror gave this caſtle to Robert Marmion, in which name and family it continued many years; afterwards it devolved to Baldwin Mordaunt, who was in great eſteem with Edward the Black Prince; and in the firſt year of the reign of Richard the Second, exhibited a claim to be the king's champion on the day of his coronation, and to perform that ſervice by the tenure of this caſtle. He was ſucceeded by Thomas Aſton, from whom it paſſed to Thomas Ferrers, ſecond ſon to William, lord Ferrers of Gorby,

and

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The South East View of Tamworth Castle, *in the County of* Warwick.

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and it now belongs to the earl of Northampton. The preſent caſtle, of which we have given a view, is a modern ſtructure, in compariſon of that we have juſt mentioned, there being but one tower, and a part of the middle, that ſeem to be antique, the reſt of the ſtructure being of a late date. The church here is a large ſtructure, and is collegiate. For a particular account of the corporation, market, and other particulars relating to the fairs of this town, ſee the article Tamworth under Staffordſhire.

Two miles eaſt of Tamworth is AUCOTE, where was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Sir William Burdet, about the year 1159. To this priory he gave all the lands belonging to the village, and made it a cell to the monks of Great Malvern in Worceſterſhire. At the diſſolution its revenues were valued at 34 l. 8 s. per annum.

At POLESWORTH, a village three miles eaſt by ſouth of Tamworth, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, for one Modwen, a nun, who had cured his ſon Arnulph of a leproſy, and her companions. Of this nunnery the king made his daughter Edith, the firſt abbeſs. He gave this manor for the maintenance of the nuns, who continued there till the conqueſt, when being expelled by Sir Robert Marmion, they fled to their cell at Oldbury, where having continued for a twelvemonth, they were called back, upon condition that Sir Robert Marmion and his wife, ſhould be reputed their founders. This family continued to be their benefactors, and at the time of the diſſolution, the revenue of this nunnery was valued at 109 l. a year.

Seven miles to the ſouth-weſt of Tamworth is SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, which derived the name of Sutton, a contraction of South-

town, from its ſituation to the ſouth of Litchfield, and is ſuppoſed to have obtained the name of Cofield, or Coldfield, from a remarkably bleak and barren common, which lies to the weſt of it. It is ſituated near the north-weſt edge of the county, in an excellent air, among pleaſant woods, one hundred and five miles north-weſt of London. John Herman, biſhop of Exeter, being born here, endeavoured to do the town all the good in his power. He procured from king Henry the Eighth letters patent for making it a corporation, by the name of a warden and twenty-four aſſiſtants, with a ſteward, clerk, ſerjeant at mace, and clerk of the market. He alſo obtained for it a weekly market on Mondays, and to render theſe benefactions the more complete, he built for the new corporation a common hall, with a priſon under it; erected a market-houſe; paved the whole town; ſtocked their park with mares, colts and horſes; built two iſles of their church, and erected an organ. This ſtructure is dedicated to the Trinity, and, beſides the two ſide iſles, conſiſts of a nave, which has been lately rebuilt, and a chancel. At the weſt end is a handſome ſquare tower, ſixty feet high, in which is a deep peal of ſix bells, together with a clock and chimes. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for ſpeedily conſuming the dead bodies placed in them. In two of them lately opened, bodies interred within the memory of man were found reduced to duſt, together with the wooden coffins in which they were incloſed. This is ſuppoſed to be in part occaſioned by the height of the church-yard, and the ſandineſs of the ſoil. In the church is a monument belonging to the family of Jeſſons, ſaid to be well executed. The above benevolent biſhop alſo erected five ſtone houſes, in which he intended that the cloathing manufacture ſhould be ſet up,

but

but this came to nothing. He likewiſe founded a grammar-ſchool, which he endowed with an eſtate, now worth 100 l. a year; and in 1728 the ſchool houſe was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The neighbouring gentlemen, who are truſtees, put in the maſter: the ſtatutes require him to be a layman, and that he, with his ſcholars, ſhall daily ſing the pſalm of De profundis, for the ſouls of their benefactors. This ceremony is now omitted, but the cuſtom of chuſing a layman for the maſter is ſcrupulouſly obſerved.

The town has the manor and lordſhip of the pariſh, with a large tract of ground called the Park, which is not only of uſe for paſturage, but is ſaid to have as much timber as is worth 5000 l. growing upon it. In this park is plainly to be ſeen the courſe of the Roman conſular way called Ikenild-ſtreet. It is overgrown with furze and heath, but being high ridged up with ſtone and gravel, it has baffled all the efforts of time and the plough to efface it. Some rivulets that take their riſe in this park, feed ſeveral mills built in and near it; not only for grinding corn, but for boring muſket barrels, poliſhing metal buttons, grinding axes, knives, bayonets, &c. The ſtreams themſelves not being capable of conſtantly moving the mills by their common current, reſervoirs are made, which yet have the inconvenience of ſometimes overflowing their banks. Above a century ago, namely, on the 24th of July, 1668, a great flood, occaſioned by a ſudden rain, flowed over a ſtone wall above ten feet high, that ſerved for a mound to a pool cloſe adjoining to the town, called Sutton-pool. Two other large pools of above twenty acres each, called Windley and Bracebridge pools, had their dam-heads both broken through by the preſs of water, and overflowed the meadow lands below them. The moſt probable

opinion of this ſudden ſwell of ſuch an immenſe quantity of water is, that it was occaſioned by the breaking of a water-ſpout. The park alſo furniſhes ſome fewel for the poor inhabitants, from a vaſt magazine of peat, near the above Roman road, compoſed of the rotted branches of ſome thouſands of fir-trees, ſuppoſed to be cut down by the Romans, to enable them to paſs over a moraſs there. The bodies of the trees are ſometimes dug up ſound with the marks of the axe upon them. Sutton-Cofield, beſides the above market, has two fairs, one on Trinity-Monday, and the other on the 8th of November, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

Seven miles to the ſouth by weſt of Sutton-Cofield is BIRMINGHAM, commonly called BRUMIDGHAM, a large, well built, populous, and thriving town, the moſt famous in England for all ſorts of iron and ſteel-ware, and the making of ſnuff-boxes, buckles, buttons, and a great variety of other articles, which are made here in vaſt quantities, and ſent to London, whence they are exported to all parts of the earth. This town ſtands on the ſide of a hill, at the diſtance of ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Coventry, forty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and nine north-weſt of London. It was formerly called Bermicham, from a family of that name that were great benefactors to it. It has no corporation, it being only governed by two conſtables and two bailiffs, and being open for any perſon to come and ſettle there, this has not only greatly contributed to the increaſe of the buildings, but of the trade. The lower part of the town is full of workſhops and warehouſes of the manufacturers, and chiefly conſiſts of old buildings. This part is conſtantly covered with a cloud of ſmoke, from the innumerable forges continu-

ally

ally employed. The upper part contains a number of new regular ſtreets, and a handſome ſquare elegantly built. It had ſome years ago only two churches, but whether any others have been ſince erected, we have not heard. One of theſe is in the lower part of the town, and is an ancient ſtructure, with a loſty ſpire. The other is a grand modern edifice, erected in the reign of queen Anne, and dedicated to St. Philip. It has a ſquare ſtone tower, adorned with a cupola, above which riſes the turret. In this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a ſet of muſical chimes, which play ſeven different tunes, that is, one for each day in the week. It has alſo two chapels of eaſe, and meeting-houſes for every denomination of diſſenters. The houſes, ſome years ago, amounted to ſix or ſeven thouſand, and their numbers has been ſince continually increaſing. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded and handſomely endowed by king Edward the Sixth, which has been rebuilt in a handſome and commodious form; and a charity-ſchool, in which are taught and maintained upwards of fifty boys and girls. Here was anciently an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas, conſiſting of a prior or warden, and ſeveral brethren, which was in being before the thirteenth year of king Edward the Firſt, and had a revenue valued at the diſſolution at 8 l. 5 s. 3 d. a year. In the neighbourhood of the town are annual horſe-races. There is a market here on Thurſdays, and two fairs, the firſt held on the Thurſday in Whitſun-week, and the other on the 10th of October, for hardware, cattle, ſheep and horſes.

Ten miles to the eaſt of Birmingham is COLESHILL, a town ſo called from its ſituation upon the ſide of a hill, on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall river called the Cole, over which it has a ſtone bridge, at the diſtance of one hundred and four miles

north-weſt of London. Here was anciently a caſtle, which is ſo entirely demoliſhed, that it is uncertain where it ſtood; though ſome think it was on the north ſide of the town, at a place called Grimeſhill-field, foundations having been diſcovered there, with copper coins of the emperor Trajan. The church of this town was dedicated to St. Peter, and was anciently given to the nuns of Margate. Here are two charity-ſchools, and a piece of land called Pater-noſter Piece, from its having been given by one of the family of Digby, who was lord of the manor, for the encouragement of children to learn the Lord's Prayer. In conſequence of this donation, all the children of the town are ſent in their turn, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the ſound of the bell, when kneeling down, he ſays the Lord's Prayer before the under-maſter, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Coleſhill has a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, held on Shrove-Monday, for horſes; on the 6th of May, for horſes and horned cattle; and on the 2d of October, for all ſorts of cattle.

In the valley below the town is the ſeat and park of the family of the Digbies. The houſe is ancient, and the ſituation low, which render it ſomewhat diſagreeable in winter, but in ſummer it is very pleaſant, it being adorned with very agreeable woods, and the river ſerpentizing thro' the park, its verdure continues all the ſummer, when moſt of the other grounds on the ſide of the hill are burnt up.

About two miles to the eaſt by ſouth of Coleſhill is MAXTOKE, where was a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, founded by Sir William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward the Third. At firſt there was a prior with twelve canons, who were

to

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The East View of Maxtoke Caſtle, *in the County of* Warwick.

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to wear the uſual habit of the monks of St. Auguſtin, and as their revenue increaſed, they were to add another canon for every ten marks. This priory had ſeveral other benefactors, and at the diſſolution of religious houſes it was valued at 130l. a year. It now belongs to Edward, lord Leigh, and its ruins ſhew that it was once a handſome and ſtately ſtructure.

About a mile to the north of the priory was a caſtle built by John, earl of Huntingdon. It was of a quadrangular form, and was deſigned as a ſeat for his nephew and his heirs. The earl of Stafford being in poſſeſſion of this manor and caſtle, greatly adorned and ſtrengthened it. He was afterwards created duke of Buckingham, but being condemned for high treaſon, and executed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was given to Sir William Compton. This caſtle is ſtill ſtanding, and is a large, ſtrong, and handſome ſtructure, with a curious gateway; and at the four corners are round embattled towers. This ſtructure, of which we have given a view, was lately in the poſſeſſion of William Dilke, Eſq; whoſe anceſtors purchaſed it in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

At SOLIHULL, ſix miles ſouth by weſt of Coleſhill, was a chantry founded by Sir William de Odingfels, for one prieſt, to pray for the ſouls of all his family; for the maintenanee of which he gave certain houſes and lands. Wiliam Hawes alſo gave a meſſuage and forty acres of land, but this being granted without the king's licenſe, was ſeized by Henry the Fourth, and given to John Birkin, which rendered the revenues ſo ſmall that no prieſt would officiate. Upon this, Thomas Greſwold, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, added 60l. a year, for the like purpoſes. The chantry prieſts, in Henry the Eighth's reign, aſſiſted the

pariſh prieſt in adminiſtring the ſacrament, the pariſh being then ſo populous, that there were ſeven hundred communicants. We find no account, either of the valuation or ſuppreſſion of this chantry. The village had formerly a market, which is now diſuſed; but has ſtill three fairs, held on the 29th of April, or cheeſe, hops and horned cattle; on the 10th of May, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes; and on the 10th of October, for horned cattle, ſheep, horſes, cheeſe, and hops.

At HENWOOD, about ſix miles ſouth of Coleſhill, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Kettelbern de Langdon, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to St. Margaret, and at the diſſolution had only a prioreſs and four or five nuns, with a revenue valued at 21 l. 2 s. a year.

About five miles ſouth-eaſt of Coleſhill is MERIDAN, a very extenſive village, about a mile from which is the ſeat of the late earl of Ayleſbury. The houſe ſtanding on the ſouth ſide of the road, and the park on the north ſide, a large arch is turned over the road, forming a bridge, wide enough for a carriage to paſs over, in order to form a communication between the houſe and park, without croſſing the road. The houſe is a modern ſtructure, and appears to be built in a good taſte.

About five miles to the north-eaſt of Meridan is COVENTRY, in ſome writings called Coventria, from a rich convent which formerly ſtood there. Others are of opinion, that the name Coventry was derived from Cuentford, the name of a rivulet now called the Sherburn, which runs through the city. It is ſituated ninety miles north-weſt of London, and has enjoyed many privileges and immunities from ſeveral of our kings, and is, jointly with the city of Litchfield, the ſee of a biſhop.

Edward

Edward the Third granted this city a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry the Sixth, who annexed ſeveral villages and hamlets to it, granted that the city, with nineteen villages, ſhould be an incorporated county, diſtinct from the county of Warwick, and that the bailiffs of the city ſhould be ſheriffs of the county. But Edward the Fourth was ſo offended at the attachment the citizens had ſhewn to king Henry the Sixth, that he took the ſword from the mayor, and diſfranchiſed the city. The citizens, however, redeemed their charter by the payment of five hundred marks; and four years after, that prince was ſo perfectly reconciled, that he kept St. George's feaſt at Coventry, and ſtood godfather to the mayor's child. In ſhort, king James the Firſt granted it a charter, by which it has not only a mayor, but ten aldermen, who preſide over the ten wards, into which the city is divided, and are juſtices of the peace within the city and its county. The other officers are a recorder, two bailiffs, two ſheriffs, a ſteward, two chamberlains, a coroner, two wardens, and other inferior officers. This city holds pleas for all actions, has a jail for felons as well as debtors, and ſends two members to parliament.

The city has a town-houſe, the windows of which are finely painted with the figures of ſome of the old kings and earls, who were its benefactors. Coventry was formerly incloſed with walls, which were three miles in compaſs, and fortified with twenty-ſix towers; but king Charles the Second, ſoon after his reſtoration, cauſed them to be demoliſhed, and the gates only left ſtanding. Theſe are twelve in number, and are handſome ſtructures. Here are three pariſh churches, and a tall ſpire, the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monaſtery of Grey friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, is a fine

fine Gothic ſtructure, that has a ſtone ſpire three hundred feet in height. Here are alſo two or three meeting-houſes of Proteſtant diſſenters. Among the charitable foundations, is ſtill in being a ſtructure that was formerly an hoſpital of Grey friars, which ſtands near the ruins of a priory of that name, and was founded in the year 1529, by William Ford, of this city, for five men and one woman; but William Sifford his executor, appointed five men and their wives to be placed in it, and each couple to have ſeven pence halfpenny a week for their maintenance; but this has ſince been encreaſed to a ſhilling a week, and another couple has been added. There are here alſo a free-ſchool, with a good library, termed King Henry the Eighth's ſchool, founded by John Hales, Eſq; it has three maſters, and exhibitions for both univerſities. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool. Coventry has a ſpacious market-place, in the midſt of which a ſtately croſs was erected in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, lord mayor of London. This was ſixty feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of many Engliſh kings as large as the life; and for its workmanſhip and beauty, was inferior to no ſtructure of the kind in the kingdom; but being greatly decayed and ruinous, it has been lately taken down. The buildings are generally old, but many of them are large and ſtately. The inhabitants have a conſiderable woollen manufacture, and are principally employed in making tammies and ribbons. The city gives the title of earl to the noble family of Coventry. The market is on Fridays, and here are three fairs, held on the 2d of May, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the Friday in Trinity-week, for flannels, linens and woollens (on the firſt day of this fair is a proceſſion in honour of lady Godiva) and on

the

the 1ſt of November, for linen, woollen and horſes.

With reſpect to the above proceſſion, in which the figure of a naked woman is carried on horſeback, it is founded on the following tradition. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and firſt lord of Coventry, who died in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, being offended at the citizens, loaded them with the moſt heavy taxes, on which Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, a woman of moſt exemplary virtue and piety, inceſſantly ſolicited him to eaſe their burthens. At length, tired with her importunities, he hoped to ſilence her by ſaying, that he would take off the new duties, provided ſhe would ride naked, in open day-light, through the moſt frequented parts of the city, flattering himſelf that her modeſty would be too powerful for her compaſſion, and prevent her complying with the condition. The lady, however, ſenſibly touched by the diſtreſs of the city, generouſly reſolved to relieve it, even on the terms propoſed. She therefore iſſued orders to the citizens, that all their doors and windows ſhould be ſhut, and no body attempt to look out upon pain of death; and then rode naked through the ſtreets on horſeback; but her hair hanging looſe about her, was ſo long, that it covered her down to her legs. It is added, that while ſhe was riding in this manner through the ſtreets, none dared to look at her, except a taylor, who, as a puniſhment for his violating the injunction of the noble lady, which had been publiſhed with ſo pious and benevolent a deſign, was ſtruck blind. This taylor is now known by the name of Peeping Tom, and the window through which he is ſaid to have gratified his curioſity, is ſtill ſhewn, with his effigy in it; which is new dreſſed on the anni-

anniverſary of the proceſſion. In a window of Trinity church, there are the pictures of earl Leofric and his counteſs Godiva, with this inſcription:

I Lurick for the love of thee
Do ſet Coventry toll-free.

In the reign of Henry the Fourth a parliament was held at Coventry, when, in the writs directed to the ſheriff, it was ordered that no perſon ſhould be elected who was ſkilled in the law, on which account this was called the Unlearned Parliament.

This city had many religious houſes and hoſpitals. Here was a famous convent of nuns in the time of the Saxons, under the government of St. Oſburg, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in 1016. In the room of this convent was erected a noble priory, which, according to Speed, was founded by king Canute; but Dugdale informs us, that Leofric, earl of Mercia, and his lady Godiva, were its founders. It had at firſt an abbot and twenty-four Benedictine monks, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Oſburg. To this priory the earl gave twenty-four lordſhips, with all the liberties and privileges which he himſelf had enjoyed in them, and the charter was confirmed by king Edward the Confeſſor. Upon the vacancy of an abbot, in 1095, Robert de Limeſy, biſhop of Cheſter, obtained not only the cuſtody of the abbey, but leave to remove his epiſcopal ſeat thither. The monks, however, held their places, though they were very uneaſy under his government; and were at length expelled, and canons put in their room; but pope Innocent turned them out, and replaced the monks, who obtained ſeveral letters of protection from the kings and popes, with new additions

ditions to their former revenues. The priors had a ſeat in parliament, and the monaſtery continued in a flouriſhing condition till the diſſolution of religious houſes, when its revenues were valued at 732 l. a year.

In this city was an ancient college or hoſpital, conſiſting of a maſter or warden, and ſeveral brothers and ſiſters, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, chiefly at the expence of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry. On the weſt ſide of the city, at a place called Spone, was an hoſpital founded in the reign of Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, by Sir Hugh Kevelioke. In the ſouth-weſt part of the city was a houſe of Grey friars before the year 1234. Theſe friars were uſed to exhibit pageants on Corpus Chriſti day, and performed what were called Coventry ſports, which brought a great concourſe of people to the city. As this houſe had no endowment, the monks ſubſiſted entirely upon alms. It ſtood till the general diſſolution, when the houſe was granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city, and though the church is demoliſhed, its ſteeple is ſtill ſtanding. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the city, a houſe of Carmelite friars was founded in 1342, by Sir John Poultney, knight, who had been four times lord mayor of London, and at the diſſolution this houſe had a revenue valued at 7 l. 13 s. 8 d. per annum. St. Anne's monaſtery adjoining to Coventry, was of the order of Carthuſians, and was firſt founded in the year 1581, by William de la Zouche, and in 1385, Richard the Second laid the firſt ſtone of the church, and proclaimed himſelf the founder. This monaſtery was valued at the diſſolution at 130 l. 6 s. 4 d. per annum.

Nehemiah Grew, an excellent philoſopher and ingenious botaniſt, in the cloſe of the laſt, and beginning

beginning of the preſent century, was the ſon of Obadiah Grew, D. D. and was born at Coventry. His father, being a diſſenter, ſent him to ſtudy at a foreign univerſity, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. Returning to his native country in 1672, he was choſen fellow of the Royal Society, and ſhewed, by the works which he afterwards produced, that he well deſerved the honour which that learned body had done him. In the courſe of the ſame year in which he became a member, he was appointed curator of the Royal Society, for the anatomy of plants; and being elected ſecretary in 1677, he publiſhed the Philoſophical Tranſactions for a year and upwards. He was alſo an honorary fellow of the college of phyſicians. He died ſuddenly at London, in 1711. His works are numerous, and are ſtill greatly eſteemed. His *Anatomy of Plants*, and his *Diſcourſe of the Univerſe*, are the moſt conſiderable.

A little above a mile to the north by eaſt of Coventry is GUY's Cliff, which is a great rock on the weſtern bank of the river Avon. On this rock, we are told, biſhop Dubritius built an oratory, which he dedicated to Mary Magdalen; and afterwards a devout hermit, finding it a place fit for ſolitude, cut a cell in the rock as an habitation for himſelf; and here, it is ſaid, that Guy, earl of Warwick, being tired of worldly vanities, retired, and dwelt with the hermit. There were only a ſmall chapel, and a little cell in which the hermit dwelt. This hermitage was kept up a long time after. At length, Richard Beauchamp, who had a high veneration for the place, obtained a licenſe from king Henry the Sixth, to eſtabliſh a chantry here for two prieſts to ſay maſs daily in the chapel, for the ſouls of his family and friends; appointing his executors to rebuild the chapel,

and

and erect habitations for the prieſts. They alſo ſet up a ſtatue of Guy, earl of Warwick, in a chapel on the ſouth ſide, and raiſed a roof over a ſpring, which Guy had long before encompaſſed with a wall. At the time of the diſſolution the revenue of this chantry was valued at 19 l. a year.

STONELY, four miles ſouth of Coventry, is a very large pariſh, in which is contained ſeveral hamlets. Here was a Ciſtercian abbey, founded by the empreſs Maud, with the conſent of king Stephen. The monks at firſt lived a hermit's life in Cannock wood, during thirteen years; but being diſturbed by the forreſters, they beſought the empreſs to change their ſeat. She granted their requeſt, upon condition, that they aſſumed the Ciſtercian order, upon which the houſe was made a Ciſtercian abbey, and they found many benefactors. However, being ſtill moleſted by the forreſters, who, by their frequent viſits, grew burthenſome, they petitioned Henry the Second to tranſlate them to his manor of Stonely, and to accept that of Radmore, where they then were, in lieu of it. This was granted, and they were ſettled here in 1154. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had about fourteen or fifteen monks, with a revenue valued at the ſuppreſſion at 151 l. 0s. 3 d. a year.

At WOLSTON, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Coventry, was a priory of Black monks, ſubordinate to an abbey in France, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, ſoon after the conqueſt. This being an alien priory, was ſeized by Henry III. to enable him to carry on his wars with France, and during fifty years, the abbot and convent made no advantage of this cell. This occaſioned their ſelling it to the priory of Carthuſians near Coventry, lately founded by Richard the Second, and thus it continued till the general diſſolution,

diſſolution, when the ſite and lands of this houſe came to Roger Wigſton.

Four miles to the eaſt of Coventry is COMBE-ABBEY, which was of the Ciſtercian order. It was built by the monks of Waverley in Surry, endowed by Richard Camville, and repleniſhed with monks from their houſe. It received its name from its being ſituated in a ſolitary low place; the word Combe, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifying a valley ſurrounded with hills or trees. This abbey was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. The monks here found many benefactors, and this abbey flouriſhed little leſs than four hundred years. Before the diſſolution it had thirteen or fourteen religious, and a revenue valued by Dugdale at 311 l. 15 s. 1 d. a year, and by Speed at 343 l. It now belongs to the lord Craven, and is ſo far from being demoliſhed, that it is turned into a delightful and magnificent ſeat.

At PINLEY, three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Coventry, Robert de Pillardinton founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. This houſe, at the general ſuppreſſion, conſiſted of a prioreſs and three or four nuns, with a revenue valued at 22 l. 6 s. 4 d. per annum.

HOREWELL, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Coventry, was, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Firſt, a cell ſubordinate to the Ciſtercian abbey of Stonely in this county.

At KENELWORTH, a village ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Coventry, was a caſtle, founded by Galfridus, or Jeffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to king Henry the Firſt. He was ſucceeded by his nephew, who ſold it to Henry the Third, and that prince gave it to Simon de Montford, earl of Leiceſter, who married Eleanor his ſiſter; but that earl rebelling againſt the king, was ſlain, and

the

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The East View of Kenelworth Caſtle, *in the County of* Warwick.

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the caſtle ſurrendered, after having held out a ſiege of ſix months. The king then annexed it as an inheritence to the eſtate of his ſon Edmund, earl of Lancaſter. At length queen Elizabeth gave it to Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, who laid out great ſums in repairing and beautifying it. After this it came to the earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, but is now in ruins. However, the remaining parts, of which we have given a view, ſhew that it was once a magnificent ſtructure.

The ſame Jeffrey de Clinton founded here a priory of Black canons, or canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with ſeveral lands and liberties. Jeffrey his ſon, and Henry his grandſon, not only confirmed his gifts, but made conſiderable additions to its revenues, out of their own eſtates. There were many other benefactors to this monaſtery, whoſe donations were confirmed by Henry the Firſt. The priory of Broke in Rutlandſhire, and at Stone in Staffordſhire were cells to this houſe. The canons lived here in a very plentiful and proſperous manner from its foundation to its diſſolution, that is, about four hundred and thirty years, when its revenues were valued at 538l. 19s. a year, by Dugdale, and at 643l. 4s. 9d. by Speed. It is now almoſt entirely demoliſhed, there being only ſome ſmall parts of the walls remaining; but their diſtances from each other, and their curious architecture, ſhew that this has been a ſpacious and beautiful ſtructure. Of theſe ruins we have alſo given an engraved view.

At BALSHALL, about ſix miles weſt of Coventry, Roger de Mowbray, founded a commandery or preceptory of Knights Templars, in the reign of king Stephen.

MONKS

MONKS KIRBY, a village ſix miles eaſt of Coventry, was anciently a Roman ſtation, as appears from the foundations of old Roman walls and bricks dug up in the grounds near the church, as alſo from three or four barrows in an adjoining paſture. It was ruined by the Saxons; but was afterwards rebuilt by the lady Ethelfleda, queen of the Mercians. The church is a ſpacious ſtructure, and has a tall ſpire, though the inhabitants have pulled down twenty feet to ſave charges in repairing it. Here was an alien priory belonging to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers in France, founded by Gosfred de Werchia, in 1077, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. This priory was annexed by king Richard the Second, to the priory of Carthuſians in the Iſle of Axholm in Lincolnſhire.

From Coventry a road extends ten miles eaſt by ſouth to RUGBY, which is ſeated on the river Avon, ſeventy-ſix miles north-weſt of London. It received its name from Henry de Rokeby, who ſoon after the reign of William the Firſt, built a ſmall caſtle, a little to the northward of the church, but it was demoliſhed by order of Henry the Second. This is a pretty large town, which has a free-ſchool and four alms-houſes, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdaſher of London. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an alms-houſe for maintaining ſix poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this town, in 1707. Here is a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 15th of May, for cattle; on the 21ſt of Auguſt, and the 22d of November, for horſes, cows, ſheep and cheeſe.

Nines miles to the ſouth of Coventry is WARWICK, called by the ancient Britons Caer Guaruic

ruic, and in the Saxon annals, Warringwic. Some derive its name from Waremund, the father of Offa, king of the Mercians, and others from Guarth, a Britiſh word which ſignifies a fortreſs. This is the chief town in the county, and from it Warwickſhire takes its name. It is ſeated on a rocky aſcent, on the north ſide of the river Avon, at the diſtance of eighty-four miles north-weſt of London, and a way is cut to it through the rock, from each of the four cardinal points. Some have aſſerted that Warwick was built by Kimbeline, one of the Britiſh kings, cotemporary with Our Saviour. It is ſaid to have been almoſt deſtroyed by the Picts and Scots, and that it lay ſome time in ruins, till it was rebuilt by Caracticus, who erected a palace here. About this time the Romans, under the conduct of Oſtorius, extending their conqueſts in Britain, built ſeveral forts and garriſons on the river Avon, among which Camden ſuppoſes that one was at this town, to which they gave the name of Praeſidium. Warwick was, however, again almoſt deſtroyed, and laid waſte till it was repaired by Conſtantine, the father of Uter Pendragon; but he being ſlain by the Picts, in one of their incurſions, the town was again ruined, yet was at length reſtored by a Britiſh prince. After this it began to flouriſh, and Dubritius made it an epiſcopal ſee, appointing a church, dedicated to All Saints, to be his cathedral. When the Saxons came over, they ravaged the country as they went along, cauſed the biſhop to fly for ſafety into Wales, and by the wars which followed, the town was again laid in ruins. After ſome time we are told that king Warramond, from whom the kings of Mercia deſcended, rebuilt the town, and called it Warra-wic, after his own name. In ſhort, it was again deſtroyed by the Danes, and repaired

by the lady Ethelfleda, who, about the year 915, built a fortification for its defence, and called it the Dungeon.

On the arrival of the Norman conqueror, he found the want of fortified places a great advantage; and therefore, after his victory at Haſtings, he erected many ſtrong caſtles for his own ſecurity, of which this was none of the meaneſt, and when finiſhed, he committed it to the cuſtody of Henry de Newbery, earl of Warwick. Towards the end of king Stephen's reign, Henry, duke of Normandy, arriving in England, the counteſs Gundred expelled the king's ſoldiers, and reſigned this caſtle to the duke, who was ſoon after made king of England by the name of Henry the Second. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and governor of this caſtle, dying in the ninth year of king Edward the Second, was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who, in the reign of Edward the Third, rebuilt the outer wall of the caſtle, and erected ſeveral towers; but that at the north-eaſt corner called Guy's tower, was erected by Thomas, earl of Warwick, in the ſeventeenth year of king Richard the Second's reign. At length George, duke of Clarence, was made governor of this caſtle, at whoſe death, it being ſeized into the king's hands, it continued in the poſſeſſion of the crown till the ſeventeenth year of Henry the Seventh, when Edward Belknap, eſquire of the body to the king, was made conſtable. In the firſt year of Edward the Sixth, John Dudley was advanced to the earldom of Warwick; but upon his attainder, in the firſt of queen Mary, this caſtle eſcheated to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir Andrew Dudley, earl of Warwick, but for want of heirs it again reverted to the crown, and was beſtowed by king

James

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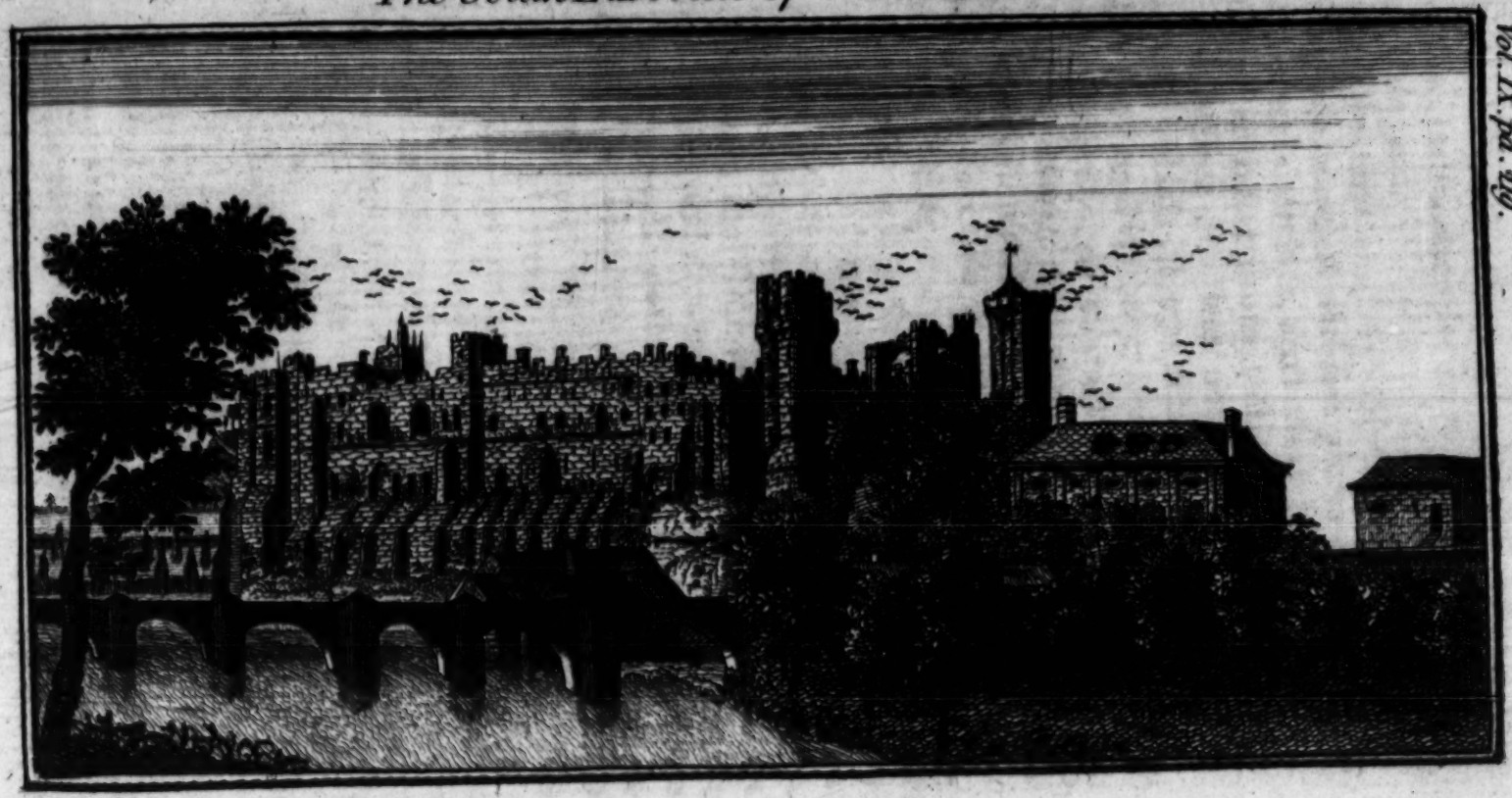
The South East View of Warwick Castle.



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James the Firſt, on Sir Fulke Greville in fee. It was at that time made uſe of as the county jail, but Sir Fulk, at the expence of 20,000 l. rendered it a moſt beautiful ſtructure. The apartments are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke and other great maſters; and adjoining to the caſtle is a fine terrace, fifty feet above the level of the river, whence there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect. In the caſtle are ſhewn the ſword and other accoutrements of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick, who is thought to have lived in the time of king Athelſtan, and whoſe exploits are related with ſuch romantic circumſtances, that the whole are generally deemed fabulous. Of this edifice, which ſtill belongs to the noble family of Greville, earl of Warwick, we have given a ſouth-eaſt view.

When the Normans came over, Warwick was a borough, containing two hundred and ſixty-one houſes, of which one hundred and thirty-one belonged to the king, and one hundred and twelve to the barons. It was a very ancient corporation, and was reincorporated by Charles the Second, under whoſe charter it is at preſent governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen or brethren, and twenty-four burgeſſes or common-council men, beſides inferior officers. The county aſſizes and general quarter-ſeſſions are held in the town, which ſends two members to parliament.

On the 5th of September, 1694, a fire broke out at Warwick, by which the greateſt part of the town was ſoon reduced to aſhes, and the damages ſuſtained were computed at about 100,000 l. but it was ſoon rebuilt in a handſome manner, and is now a fine populous town; the ſtreets are ſpacious and regular, and all meeting in the center, which is the ſummit of an eminence, is conſtantly clean.

The town-houſe is built of free-ſtone, and ſupported with ſtone pillars; and over the Avon is a good ſtone bridge of twelve arches. It has only two pariſh churches, of which that of St. Mary is a beautiful edifice. It was anciently collegiate, and conſiſted of a dean and ſecular canons, was begun by Henry Newburg, earl of Warwick, and compleated by his ſon; ſeveral other benefactors made conſiderable additions to it, but it was involved in the general diſſolution in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who by letters patent granted it to the inhabitants of Warwick and their ſucceſſors. On the ſouth ſide of the church near the choir, ſtands Our Lady's chapel, which is ſaid to have coſt 2481 l. In the church, the choir, and this chapel, lie interred many of the earls of Warwick, who have here a multitude of monuments. The church of St. Nicholas ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the town, and was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, out of a nunnery deſtroyed by the Danes.

The wells and cellars of the town are cut in the rock, and it is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings about half a mile diſtant. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in malt. Warwick is eſteemed a place of agreeable retirement for gentlemen of ſmall eſtates, and in its neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. Here are three charity-ſchools, in which ſixty-two boys and forty-two girls, are cloathed and taught; and four hoſpitals, one founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for twelve decayed gentlemen, each of whom has an allowance of 20 l. a year, and the chaplain has 50 l. Another was founded ſome time after by Sir Thomas Puckering for eight poor women, who have 1 l. 14 s. 8 d. diſtributed among them once a quarter,

and

and alſo receive cloathing every two years; and every third year, they have the ſum of 8 l. ſhared equally among them. There are alſo two others founded in 1633, for decayed tradeſmen. This town has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs held on the 12th of May, and the 5th of July, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the 4th of September, for horſes, cows, ſheep and cheeſe; and on the 8th of November, for horſes, cows and ſheep.

Warwick had ſeveral other religious houſes, beſides thoſe we have mentioned. In particular, here was a priory of the Holy Sepulchre, ſeated on the north ſide of the town, which was begun by Henry de Newburg, the firſt Norman earl of Warwick, and was completed by his ſon. It was deſigned for canons regular, who wore a double red croſs on the breaſt of their upper garment. It had many benefactors, and yet at the time of the diſſolution its revenue was valued at little more than 40 l. a year. There was alſo a Dominican priory of Black monks, who were at firſt deſigned to travel, in order to preach the goſpel. Their houſe ſtood till the general ſuppreſſion; but as they were medicants, they had no lands to be valued. The hoſpital of St. Michael, on the north ſide of the town, was founded by Roger, earl of Warwick, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, for a maſter, warden, and ſeveral leprous brethren; but at the time of the diſſolution its revenues was valued at no more than 10 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum. There was an hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in the eaſtern ſuburbs of the town, founded by William, earl of Warwick, in the reign of king Henry the Second, for the reception and entertainment of ſtrangers and travellers: it had alſo a maſter or warden, two chaplains, and two poor perſons; but at the time of the diſſolution

its revenue was valued at no more than 20 l. 3 s. a year. The earl of Leiceſter's hoſpital was founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, for twelve impotent perſons beſides a maſter, who had been maimed in the ſervice of the crown. It had a revenue, valued at the ſuppreſſion, at 32 l. a year. The houſe of the Templars was ſeated in the ſouth part of the ſuburbs, and was founded and endowed by Roger, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry the Second. In it was a chantry, but at the ſuppreſſion of the order, all their lands were given to the Knights Templars.

Five miles to north-weſt of Warwick is WROXHALL, a village remarkable for a convent of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard; founded by Hugh de Hatton, about the end of the reign of Henry the Firſt. At the time of the diſſolution it had five or ſix religious, whoſe revenues were valued at 72 l. 15 s. 6 d. per annum.

Eight miles to the eaſtward of Warwick is SOUTHAM, which is ſituated in the road from Oxford to Coventry, in a fruitful ſoil. It is five furlongs in length, and is an indifferent place, with a conſiderable market on Mondays, and a fair on the 10th of July, for horſes, cows and ſheep.

Seven miles to the ſouth by weſt of Warwick is STRATFORD, commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON, from its being ſeated upon that river, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other towns of the ſame name in England. It is ſituated ninety-ſeven miles north-weſt of London, and is a ſmall, well built town, containing about five hundred houſes. It has a large pariſh church, a chapel of eaſe, and ſeveral meeting-houſes. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and is thought to be almoſt as old as the conqueſt, but parts of it have been, at different times, rebuilt. This

church

church was firſt a chantry, founded by John de Stratford, biſhop of Wincheſter, who endowed it with lands, and obtained ſeveral privileges and immunities for five prieſts and their tenants. Ralph de Stratford, biſhop of London, built them a houſe with hewn ſtone, adjoining to the church-yard. The church was made collegiate by Henry the Sixth, who preſented Dr. Balſhal to the wardenſhip of it, by the name of the collegiate church of Stratford upon Avon. This warden rebuilt from the ground a handſome choir at his own expence, and Dr. Collingwood, dean of Litchfield, appointed four children as choriſters, and gave certain lands for their maintenance. Its revenue was valued at the diſſolution at 129 l. a year. This church contains the remains of the celebrated Shakeſpear, our great dramatic poet, who was born in the town, and in 1564 was interred in the north iſle. His grave is covered with a ſtone, on which are the following lines:

Good friend, for Jeſu's ſake, forbear
To dig the duſt incloſed here.
Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
And curſt be he that moves my bones.

In the wall over the grave is Shakeſpear's buſt in marble. The chapel of eaſe was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by Henry Clopton, lord mayor of London.

Stratford is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high-ſteward, twelve aldermen, two of whom are juſtices of the peace, and twelve capital burgeſſes. Here is a town-hall, which has been lately rebuilt in a handſome though plain taſte; a free grammar-ſchool, and an alms-houſe, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and Hugh Clopton erected here a ſtone bridge, conſiſting of nine arches,

over the river Avon, with a long cauſeway at the end of it, walled on both ſides. The chief trade of the town conſiſts in corn and malt, which is very conſiderable; and Shottry meadow, near this place, is famous for horſe-races. Stratford has a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, held on the 14th of May, the 25th of September, and the Thurſday ſevennight after the 25th of September, for cloth, cheeſe, ſeed, wheat, hops, and all ſorts of cattle. The day after the laſt is a ſtatute for hiring ſervants.

We ought not to quit Stratford without obſerving, that on the 6th of September, 1769, a jubilee was performed in honour of the immortal Shakeſpear, in which the celebrated comedian Mr. Garrick, performed a principal part; as he, by the life and ſpirit he has thrown into Shakeſpear's characters, is allowed to have been the moſt excellent commentator on his works. Great preparations were made on this occaſion. In the church, the poet's buſt over his monument was crowned with bays: the town-hall was ornamented at one end with a good picture of Shakeſpear, in the attitude of inſpiration, and at the other, with a copy of Gainſborough's moſt admirable portrait of Garrick; and its five windows were filled with tranſparent paintings on ſilk, of the genius of Shakeſpear, king Lear, Falſtaff, Piſtol, and Caliban; and an elegant amphitheatre, ſupported by a circular colonade of columns of the Corinthian order, was erected without the town: a part of the room was taken up with an orcheſtre for the muſic, and it was illuminated by a chandelier of eight hundred lights hanging from the center of the roof.

On this occaſion a prodigious number of the nobility and gentry reſorted to Stratford. The jubilee began with a ſong in honour of Shakeſpear, performed

formed in the ſtreets, early in the morning. The company breakfaſted in the town-hall, before which drums and fifes played favourite marches; from thence they proceeded to the church, where the Oratorio of Judith was admirably performed. At three the whole company went to the amphitheatre, where they dined; and after a bumper drank to Mr. Garrick, and to the memory of the bard, which laſt was accompanied with three cheers, the performers in the orcheſtre, ſung catches and glees, while the company joined in the chorus, and the whole was cloſed with the old loyal ſong of God ſave the King, in which the whole company joined, and the evening concluded with a ball.

The next morning a drizzling rain prevented a very grand proceſſion to the amphitheatre; they, however, repaired thither at noon, when an Ode, wrote by Mr. Garrick, and admirably adapted to the occaſion, was performed. The muſic was compoſed by Dr. Arne, and the recitative parts ſpoken by Mr. Garrick, in ſuch a manner, as gave the higheſt ſurprize and pleaſure; after which Mr. King, the comedian, in the character of an ambaſſador from the ſociety of the Macaroni, with great humour attacked the character of Shakeſpear; after which Mr. Garrick addreſſing the ladies in a poetic ſpeech, complimenting them on the regard they had always ſhewn to Shakeſpear. In the evening the fire works were played off, though the badneſs of the weather ſpoiled their effect, and the whole was concluded with a maſquerade, which laſted till between ſix and ſeven in the morning. Upon this occaſion the whole company is ſaid to have amounted to about eight hundred at breakfaſt; to fifteen hundred at dinner, and to about two thouſand at the oratorio, ball, and maſquerade. This prodigious reſort of people

neceſſarily produced much confuſion, in regard to the proviſion made for their accommodation, eſpecially with reſpect to lodgings and beds, during the ſhort time they ſtayed at Stratford; and the badneſs of the weather contributed to ſhorten that time, and to put a ſpeedy period to the diverſions of this jubilee.

William Shakeſpear, one of the moſt extraordinary geniuſes, and the greateſt dramatic poet that ever appeared in this or in any other nation, was born in the month of April, 1564, at Stratford upon Avon. His anceſtors were perſons of figure and faſhion; but his father, who was a conſiderable dealer in wool, had ſo large a family, that he could not breed our author, though his eldeſt ſon, to any other buſineſs than his own employment. He ſent him, indeed, to the free-ſchool at Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of claſſical learning; but, before the youth had time to make any great progreſs in thoſe literary purſuits, his father recalled him home, and engaged him in the wool trade. Nor did young Shakeſpear ſeem to diſreliſh the employment, but as if perfectly ſatisfied with this humble courſe of life, he married before he was eighteen years of age, and applied to his buſineſs with the utmoſt alacrity. And in this low ſtation he might for ever have continued, and the world have been deprived of the fruits of his great genius, had it not been for a very ſingular accident, which, however diſagreeable at its firſt appearance, was, in the end, the occaſion of all his future fortunes: ſo true is the old obſervation, that there is no kind of evil but may be productive of ſome good. The fact was, that having fallen into the company of ſome profligate perſons, who followed the practice of deer ſtealing, he was perſuaded to aſſiſt them in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot,

Charlecot, near Stratford; who, finding the injury more than once repeated, commenced a proſecution againſt the delinquents; and Shakeſpear, in revenge, made a ballad upon the knight, which, tradition ſays (for the piece is now loſt) was ſo extremely bitter and ſevere, that it become unſafe for the author to ſtay any longer in the country. To eſcape, therefore, the rude hands of the law, he fled to London, and threw himſelf among the players; though his ſtation in this new ſphere, as it was at firſt very low, was never very high, the ghoſt in his own Hamlet being, it is ſaid, his moſt capital performance. But the part of an actor neither engaged nor deſerved his whole attention: it was far from being equal to the prodigious powers of his mind: he turned the advantage, which that ſituation afforded him, to a higher and more nobler purpoſe; and having, by practice and obſervation, acquainted himſelf with the mechanical part of the theatre, he ſoon acquired, by the force of his own genius, all the other more eſſential and ſuperior qualities of a play-writer. What, however, was the firſt play he wrote, it is extremely difficult to determine; though it is more than probable, that his leaſt perfect works were his moſt early productions. His merit recommended him to the patronage of queen Elizabeth, who was ſo highly pleaſed with the character of Sir *John Falſtaff*, in the two parts of *King Henry the Fourth*, that ſhe commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to ſhew the knight in love; and this he did moſt admirably in *The Merry Wives of Windſor*. He was likewiſe a great favourite of the famous earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his two poems of Venus and Adonis, and Lucrece, and who is ſaid to have given him at one time the ſum of a thouſand pounds, to enable him to purchaſe an

eſtate to which he had taken a liking. In the beginning of the reign of king James the Firſt, he was one of the principal managers of the theatre; and he continued, for ſeveral years, to diſcharge that truſt and to compoſe new plays, till having at length acquired ſuch a fortune as ſatisfied his moderate wiſhes, he quitted the ſtage and all other buſineſs, and paſſed the remainder of his days in tranquility and retirement, at his native town of Stratford. He died there on the 23d of April, 1616, in the fifty-third year of his age; and was interred, among his anceſtors, in the great church of Stratford, where the above monument was erected to his memory. And, in 1740, one of a much more noble and more magnificent ſtructure was likewiſe raiſed to him, at the public expence, in Weſtminſter-abbey. Nor muſt we omit another inſtance of the veneration that was paid to the name of this admirable bard, viz. that a mulberry tree planted upon his eſtate by his own hands, being, ſome years ago, cut down, and converted into various utenſils; theſe were, all of them, eagerly bought up, and repoſited by the purchaſers, among their moſt valuable curioſities, as precious memorials of this incomparable poet. His plays were in his own time, and have ever ſince continued, the chief ornament and ſupport of the Engliſh ſtage; and to illuſtrate and explain them, has been deemed a taſk not unworthy of ſome of the beſt writers that this iſland has produced. Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, and Johnſon, have, each of them, given us an edition of his works, with large notes and commentaries; and criticiſms have been written upon ſeveral of his detached plays, by many other learned and ingenious gentlemen.

About two miles to the ſouth of Stratford is ATHERSTON, commonly called ATHERSTON ON THE

THE STOUR, to diſtinguiſh it from another town of the ſame name to the north-weſt of Nuneaton. It is ſituated on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, and is a large, well built town, with a chapel of eaſe and a charity-ſchool, in which twenty girls are taught to read, knit, ſew, and ſpin. It has a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs, held on the 7th of April, for horſes, cows and ſheep; on July 18, for pleaſure; on September 19, for horſes, cows, and plenty of cheeſe, this being eſteemed one of the greateſt cheeſe fairs in England; and on the 4th of December, for horſes and fat horned cattle.

Six miles to the weſt by ſouth of Stratford is BITFORD, a town ſeated on the north ſide of the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, and has a market on Fridays, but no fairs.

About three miles to the northward of Bitford is ALCESTER, or AULCESTER, a town of great antiquity, as appears from the old foundations of buildings, Roman bricks, and gold, braſs, and ſilver coins frequently dug up there. About a century ago an urn was diſcovered there, in which were contained upwards of ſix hundred pieces of Roman coin, eight of which were gold, and the reſt ſilver. Moſt of theſe were impreſſed with the heads of one of the emperors, and the reverſes were generally different. The Roman way called Ikenild-ſtreet, paſſes by the town, running directly north and ſouth. The church of this place was given by Ralph Boteler, to the monks, on his founding a monaſtery here; but it afterwards came to the nuns of Cokehill in Worceſterſhire. In it were two chantries, one founded in the chapel of Our Lady, by one of the Botelers, who appointed a prieſt to ſing maſs every day at ſix o'clock in the morning. The other was founded by John, the ſon of Giles de Beauchamp,

champ, for one prieſt to ſing maſs daily, and to perform divine ſervice in the church, at the altar of All Saints. The above monaſtery ſtood upon a piece of ground, encompaſſed on the north and eaſt by the river Arrow, and on the ſouth and weſt ſides by a moat, which render the place an iſland, whence it is called the church of Our Lady, or of St. Mary of the Iſle. Boteler, the founder, appointed Robert, a monk of Worceſter, to be the firſt abbot, and endowed it very liberally with lands. However, it at length came to be ſo poor that the monks deſerted it, there being not one to keep the abbot company. However, by ſome means or other, it recovered itſelf, and was appropriated as a cell to the abbey of Eviſham. Its revenues were valued at the diſſolution at 65 l. 7 s. 11 d. per annum.

This town is an ancient corporation, and has a free ſchool, and a very good market for corn on Tueſdays; with three fairs, held on the Tueſday before the 5th of April, on the 18th of May, and the 7th of October, for cheeſe and horſes.

We ſhall now return to Stratford, and proceed eight miles north by weſt to HENLEY, ſometimes called HENLEY IN ARDEN, the ancient name of that part of the county, now called the Woodland, to diſtinguiſh it from other towns in the kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſituated to the weſt of the ſmall river Alne, which falls into the Arrow at Alceſter, at the diſtance of eighty-five miles weſt-north-weſt of London, and is a ſmall town, remarkable only for a ſtrong caſtle, called Bell-deſert, formerly built near it. In the reign of king Stephen, Thorſton de Montfort, the proprietor, had a grant to keep a market there, which occaſioned the building of the town, for the reception of the market people, at the bottom of the hill. Here is a chapel of eaſe to Waveny,

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in its neighbourhood, where is the pariſh church. This chapel was firſt erected in the forty-firſt year of the reign of Edward the Third. The market is kept on Mondays, and here are two fairs, held on Lady-day, and Whitſun-Tueſday, for cattle.

At WOTTONWAVEN, near Henley, was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Caſtellion in Normandy, given by Robert de Tonei, in the reign of Henry the Firſt.

We ſhall again turn back to Stratford, and proceed ten miles weſt by ſouth to KINGTON, or KINETON, ſuppoſed to have been originally called Kinetown from its market for horned cattle; while others maintain, that it was called Kingſtown, from its having been in the poſſeſſion of the kings of England. It is ſeated on a rivulet that runs into the Avon, and was held of the king of England in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, if not before. King John, who kept his court in a caſtle here, granted the manor in fee-farm, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, who obtained a charter from Henry the Third, for a market and fair. The church, which was given to the canons of Kenelworth, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Second. The caſtle ſtood about half a mile from the north-eaſt part of the town, but is now entirely demoliſhed. Near the town is a ſpring ſtill called King John's well. This town has a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, held on the 25th of January, for ſeed-corn; and on the 18th of October, for cattle and cheeſe.

About three miles to the ſouth weſt of this place is EDGEHILL, where a battle was fought on the 23d of October, 1642, betweeen the armies of Charles the Firſt, and the parliament, commanded by the earl of Eſſex, when the battle was ſo bloody, that five thouſand men were left dead in the field, and had not the

the night put an end to the engagement, the ſlaughter would have been ſtill more terrible. This battle proved fatal to the king's party, and the parliament voted a thankſgiving for the victory.

Five miles ſouth-eaſt of Kington is WARMINGTON, a village ſeated near the edge of the county, on the borders of Oxfordſhire, where was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, ſubject to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, to which the church and manor of this place was given by Henry Newburg, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry the Firſt. They had another cell at Tofts in Norfolk, but Henry the Fourth granting the manors of Tofts and Warmington to Thomas Erpingham, he conveyed his right to the monks of Witham in Somerſetſhire, who held them till the time of the diſſolution.

From Kington a road extends nine miles ſouth by weſt to SHIPTON, which is ſituated in the ſouth point of a ſmall diſtrict in Worceſterſhire, entirely ſurrounded by this county, four miles to the weſtward of which is BRAILS, a village which extends ten furlongs along the road, has two or three good inns, and a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for horſes, cows and ſheep.

Beſides the great men already mentioned, under the places of their birth, this county has produced the following.

Sir Thomas Overbury, well known for his elegant writings, and ſtill more for his tragical death, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in the year 1581, at Compton Scorſen in this county. He had his education in Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts; and removing thence

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to the Middle-Temple, London, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, which was likewiſe his father's profeſſion. But his genius leading him more to the cultivation of the belles lettres, he quitted the Temple, and went to court, where, contracting an acquaintance with the famous Robert Car, afterwards earl of Somerſet, he was, by the intereſt of that gentleman, promoted to the honour of knighthood. Attached to his patron, by this and other favours, he ſerved him, in his turn, with equal zeal and ability; and it was chiefly by means of the love-letters, which Sir Thomas Overbury wrote, that Car, now advanced to the title of viſcount Rocheſter, was able to gain the affections of the counteſs of Eſſex. This circumſtance, however, proved equally unhappy to both; it occaſioned the loſs of Sir Thomas's life, and of Rocheſter's reputation. For the former having taken the liberty to diſſuade the latter from eſpouſing the counteſs, whom he afterwards actually married; his lordſhip and the lady were, both of them, ſo enraged, that they procured Sir Thomas to be firſt thrown into the Tower, and then diſpatched by poiſon, which was given him in a clyſter. This barbarous action was committed on the 14th of September, 1613. The murder was concealed above two years, but was afterwards diſcovered. Four of the accomplices were condemned and executed; but the principals, Rocheſter, then earl of Somerſet, and his lady, though condemned by their peers, were pardoned by his majeſty. Sir Thomas Overbury's works in proſe and verſe were publiſhed at London, in 1753, in one volume 8vo.

Sir William Dugdale, a moſt induſtrious antiquary and hiſtorian in the ſeventeenth century, was born, September the 12th, 1605, at Shuſtocke in this county, and educated at the Free-ſchool at Coventry. Having diſtinguiſhed himſelf early

early by his knowledge in antiquities, he was recommended by the celebrated Sir Henry Spelman, to Thomas, earl of Arundel, then earl marſhal of England, who appointed him a purſuivant at arms extraordinary; and he afterwards roſe, by the force of his own merit, through all the inferior degrees of the Herald's office, till at laſt, in 1677, he was created garter principal king at arms, and advanced to the honour of knighthood. During the civil wars he attended his majeſty as Cheſter-herald; and when the garriſons of Warwick and Coventry refuſed to ſurrender, he proclaimed them traitors. Beſides his *Antiquities of Warwickſhire*, his moſt celebrated performance, he wrote *the Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral in London*; *the Baronage of England*; *Origines Juridiciales*; *A ſhort View of the late Troubles in England*, and ſeveral other pieces. He likewiſe aſſiſted Mr. Dodſworth in compiling the *Monaſticum Anglicanum*. He died February 10, 1686, and was interred in the pariſh church of his native town.

Henry Compton, biſhop of London, in the end of the ſeventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, and one of the moſt eminent prelates that ever ſat in that ſee, was the ſixth and youngeſt ſon of Spencer Compton, the ſecond earl of Northampton; and was born at Compton in Warwickſhire, in the year 1632. His father being ſlain, fighting on the king's ſide, in 1643, he was thereby deprived of that paternal care, which was ſo neceſſary for a perſon of his tender years; but by the direction of his mother he received an education, in every reſpect ſuitable to his high rank and quality. He was firſt ſent to Oxford, where he ſtudied three years, and afterwards to travel, which he did to great advantage. Returning to England ſoon after the reſtoration, he accepted a cornecy in the king's regiment of guards; but

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diſcovering a ſtronger paſſion for letters than for arms, he reſigned his commiſſion, and betook himſelf to the church. Having accordingly taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he become ſucceſſively rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeſhire, canon of Chriſt-church, Oxford, maſter of St. Croſſes hoſpital near Wincheſter, dean of the chapel royal, biſhop of Oxford, and in 1675 was tranſlated to the ſee of London. He was likewiſe appointed to ſuperintend the education of the king's two neices, the princeſſes Mary and Anne; and this important truſt he diſcharged to the entire ſatisfaction of his majeſty and the public. Firmly attached to the church of England, he oppoſed, with the utmoſt zeal, the Papiſts and the Puritans, eſpecially the former; and it was probably this circumſtance, that, in the reign of king James the Second, expoſed him ſo much to the reſentment of that prince; who, for his refuſing to ſuſpend Dr. Sharp from preaching, ſuſpended him from the execution of his epiſcopal office; a ſtep which, almoſt as much as any other of that miſguided monarch, contributed to haſten his own approaching ruin; and it was accordingly mentioned, amongother arbitrary acts, in the declaration which was publiſhed by the prince of Orange. Upon that prince's arrival in England, biſhop Compton exerted himſelf with great activity, in effecting the revolution, and in ſettling the government. He conveyed the princeſs Anne of Denmark from London; and was one of the two biſhops, who made the majority for filling up the throne by a king; for when that important point was decided in the upper houſe, there were only fifty-one votes to forty-nine. From this time forward he continued to enjoy the favour of king William and queen Mary, as alſo of queen Anne, upon her aſcending

cending the throne; and dying at Fulham, July the 7th, 1713, was interred in the church-yard of that place, agreeable to his own direction: for he was wont to say, "that the church is for the "living, and the church-yard for the dead." His works were published after his death, in one volume 12mo. under the title of *Episcopalia*.

WESTMORELAND.

THIS county takes its name from the nature of the ſoil, which is generally a moor or barren heath, and from its weſtern ſituation, with reſpect to another mooriſh tract of mountains, ſometimes called the Engliſh Appenine. It is bounded on the north by Cumberland; on the north-eaſt by the biſhopric of Durham; on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, on the ſouth by Lancaſhire; and on the weſt by part of Lancaſhire and Cumberland. It extends about fifty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and forty in breadth from north to ſouth, and is about one hundred and fifty in circumference. Orton, a market town, nearly in the center, is two hundred and thirty-three miles north-north-weſt of London.

Weſtmoreland is one of the counties which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by a tribe of ancient Britons called the Brigantes. In this county are traces of two Roman military ways, upon one of which ſeveral relicks of very remote antiquity have been diſcovered. It runs ſouth-eaſt from the city of Carliſle in Cumberland, to Penrith, near which it paſſes the river Eimot into Weſtmoreland; and croſſing the county in nearly the ſame direction through Appleby, enters Yorkſhire at Rearcroſs, north-eaſt of Brough under Stanmore. The other Roman highway, commonly called the Maiden-way, enters the north-

eaſt

eaſt part of this county at Rere, or Roy-croſs, and from thence paſſes to Maiden caſtle, a ſmall ſquare fort, by ſome ſuppoſed to have been originally built by the Romans. After this it runs to Brough, and over Brough-fair hill. Then leaving Warcop on the left, it paſſes over Sandford-moor to Coupland Beckbrig, where, on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round-tower, and on the left is Ormſide-hall; from whence it paſſes to Appleby, and to the camps on Crakerthorp-moor; then by Kirkby Thore, and through Sowerby. Afterwards it takes its courſe by Wingfield park to Harthall tree. From hence it extends directly weſtward to the Counteſs's pillar, erected by Anne, counteſs dowager of Pembroke, and adorned with coats of arms, dials, and other embelliſhments, with a ſmall obeliſk on the top, and an inſcription on braſs, in which it is obſerved, that this is the place where ſhe parted with her mother, and that ſhe left 4 l. a year, to be diſtributed to the poor of the pariſh of Brougham, every ſecond of April for ever. From this pillar the way leads to Brougham caſtle, and from thence paſſes directly over Lowther bridge into Cumberland.

In the time of the Saxons, this county was ſubject to the kings of the Northumbers. In thoſe early times the mountains in the ſouthern part of this county were of great uſe in reſtraining the inroads of the Scots and Picts, and the inhabitants, being hardened and enured to war by their conſtant alarms and frequent ſkirmiſhes with their northern enemies, were conſidered as a kind of ſoldiers.

In the reign of William the Firſt, this county ſeems to have been overlooked, either on account of its apparent barrenneſs, or its remoteneſs from the capital; for its lands were not diſpoſed of till the

the reign of king John, who rewarded the great ſervices of Robert de Vipont, who had been with him at the battle of Mirabel, where he gained a complete victory over the French, with a grant of the caſtles of Battle and Brough, and the whole bailiwic of Weſtmoreland.

The air of this county is ſharp and cold, eſpecially in the mountainous parts; but notwithſtanding its abounding with lakes and marſhes, it is very ſalubrious, and in the low lands and vallies, ſweet and pleaſant. A ſmall part of it borders upon the ſea, and the inhabitants, in general, live very comfortably, and enjoy all the neceſſaries and accommodations of life.

This county is watered by ſome lakes, or large bodies of water, which, in the north of England, are generally called Meres. The principal of theſe are Winander-mere and Ulles-water.

Winander-mere, which probably received its name from its winding banks, lies to the ſouth of Ambleſide, upon the borders of Cumberland, in the weſtern limits of the county, and is about ten miles in length from north to ſouth, and two in breadth. The water is exceeding clear; it has ſeveral iſlands, and the bottom, which is a continued rock, is, in ſome places, very deep. Of this lake, and theſe iſlands, we ſhall give a particular deſcription.

The Ullis-water is about ſix miles in length, and, in many places, two in breadth. It is ſituated in the north-weſt part of the county, and its ſouthern extremity is about ten miles to the northward of Ambleſide. This lake is ſupplied by ſix ſmall ſtreams, four of which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkridden river, and Haws water, but the other two have no names.

The

The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lodder, the Can, and the Lon.

The Eden riſes at Mervel hill, near Aſkrig in Yorkſhire, and runs acroſs Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, in which courſe it is joined by twelve rivulets and brooks, ſome of which are conſiderable ſtreams; it paſſes north-weſt till it joins the Eimot, by a village called Hornby.

The Eimot riſes from the lake called Ullis-water, upon the borders of Cumberland, and running north by Penrith, falls into the Eden.

The Lodder is ſuppoſed to have received its name from Gladdwr, a Britiſh word that ſignifies clear or limpid water. It iſſues from a lake called Broad-water, to the ſouth-eaſt of Ullis-water, and running north, falls into the Eimot, near Penrith.

The river Can, Ken, or Kent, riſes from a lake called Kent-mere, near Ambleſide, and running ſouth-eaſt, paſſes by Kendal, where, forming an angle, it runs ſouth-weſt, and falls into a gulf of the Iriſh ſea, at a village called Levenſbridge.

The Lon, Lone, or Lune, which gives name to a tract called Lonſdale, that is, the Vale of the Lon, riſes near Kirby Lonſdale, and running ſouth-weſt, after being augmented by ſeveral ſtreams, paſſes into Lancaſhire, and running by the town of Lancaſter, it falls in the Iriſh ſea.

The other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Blenkern-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, the Lavennet-Beck, and the Winſter.

Theſe lakes and rivers ſupply the county with plenty of fiſh; and the red char is ſaid to be peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-mere, and Ullis-water, but it is alſo met with in five ſeveral

lakes

lakes in Wales. Theſe fiſh ſwim together in ſhoals, and though they appear on the ſurface of the water in ſummer, they will not ſuffer themſelves to be taken; and the only ſeaſon for catching them, is when they reſort to the ſhallow parts of the lake, in order to ſpawn.

There are alſo in this county ſeveral mineral waters, particularly one at Kirkby Thower, a village eight miles eaſt of Penrith. This is a weak purging chalybeate. It is exceeding clear, ſweetiſh, and has a little of the taſte of tea. It grows whitiſh with alcalies, and turns to a clear purple with the ſolution of ſilver; but it becomes of a pink purple with galls, a red purple with logwood, and a deep green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon contains one hundred and ninety grains of ſediment, of which one hundred and forty are lime-ſtone, and fifty a calcarious nitre. The ſalt will not diſſolve intirely in forty-eight times its own weight of diſtilled water; but it will turn of a pale green with ſyrup of violets. This water is a more powerful abſorbent than any other of this kind, and will purge well, but not without it be drank to the quantity of three or four quarts.

At Shapmore, a marſhy heath, between the mountains to the north of Shap, is a mineral water that ſeems to be of a ſulphureous nature, for it has a ſtrong foetid ſmell, and a ſenſible bitterneſs; but this ſoon goes off when it evaporates over the fire. It will curdle with ſoap, and let fall a large white ſediment with the ſolution of pot-aſhes. A gallon will yield three hundred and ſeventy-ſix grains of ſediment, with a very ſmall proportion of very white earth, which has a ſalt, pungent, bitter taſte, and grows moiſt when expoſed to the air. This water has been caſually found to work by ſtool and urine, and three pints have proved a very ſtrong

purge. It will cure inveterate piles, and is uſed by the common people to cure rheumatick pains in the joints, by rubbing it warm on the parts affected.

At Witherlake, a village ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Kendal, is a mineral ſpring that has a ſaltiſh taſte, and in ſummer ſmells a little like ſulphur, throwing up a whitiſh ſcum. With oil of tartar it lets fall a pearl-coloured ſediment, and with galls it precipitates one that is purple. A gallon yields five hundred and forty-ſeven grains of ſediment, conſiſting chiefly of a ſea-ſalt and a calcarious earth, with a little mixture of a bitter, purging ſalt. From experiments made with it it appears, that it is chiefly impregnated with a ſea-ſalt, combined with a kind of calcarious nitre, a little iron, and a ſmall quantity of ſulphur. It has been found of great uſe in the ſtone, gravel, worms, want of appetite, the cachexy, jaundice, and dropſy.

In Betham park, near Burton, is a petrefying ſpring, called the Dripping-well.

This county conſiſts of two diviſions, the barony of Weſtmoreland, ſometimes called the Bottom, and the barony of Kendal. The barony of Weſtmoreland, which includes the north part of the county, is an open, champain country, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, conſiſting of arable and paſture land. The barony of Kendal, which is ſo called from the town of that name, comprehends the ſouth part of the county, and is very mountainous; it has, however, fruitful vallies, and even many of the mountains yield paſture for ſheep and cattle, while others are not only barren, but ſeem formed of rocks thrown together by the hand of diſcord, and frightful deſerts, laid waſte by the piercing ſtorms of the north. The roads, or rather paths between the mountains,

mountains, are often frightful beyond deſcription. One in particular, about a mile from Wildbore-Fell, deſerves notice. It runs along the ſide of an almoſt perpendicular mountain, and is not above ſix feet wide. Above, enormous projections of rocks hang over the head of the traveller, and threaten to cruſh him by their fall; while far below, a rapid torrent tumbles headlong into the valley, and with its bellowing noiſe, excites a terror in the mind that language cannot paint. Not a ſhrub nor blade of graſs enlivens the proſpect, the whole ſide of the mountain appearing as if blaſted by lightening. But though the general aſpect of this part of the country is ſo frightful, and the roads, in ſome parts, remarkably dangerous, yet between theſe mountains are vallies equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. One of theſe we ſhall deſcribe, from a letter ſent by a gentleman who travelled thither, in order to viſit a friend, who reſided in that delightful retreat. It is of a circular form, about a mile in diameter, and ſurrounded by prodigious mountains, whoſe tops, except thoſe to the ſouth, are concealed in the clouds. Between theſe mountains are two breaches, the only paſſages into this delightful valley; one to the weſt, the other on the ſouth. Through the latter, a large ſtream of water flows from a lake, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the valley, and ſupplied by two cataracts, which fall from rock to rock, down the ſides of the mountains. The declivity of the northern hills, being expoſed to the prolific rays of the ſun, produces plenty of corn, and the cultivated parts are bounded by trees, whoſe lovely verdure, contraſted with the yellow ears of waving corn, and the glowing bloſſoms of flowery ſhrubs, in the fences of the corn fields, exhibit the moſt delightful proſpect. The greateſt part of the valley itſelf is divided in-

to fields of paſture, on which abundance of horned cattle and ſheep are conſtantly fed. The above mentioned lake is well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, and ſeveral ſmall iſlands interſperſed in it, add greatly to the beauty of this luxuriant retreat, which affords every thing neceſſary to render life agreeable.

One of the caſcades, that ſupply the lake with water, ruſhes down the mountain's ſide in a fine ſheet of water, foaming among the rocks, till it reaches the valley, and from thence glides along a ſtony channel into the lake. The other is much leſs, and its courſe down the declivity not ſo rapid; but its various falls and windings among the rocks, render it more pleaſing to the ſight than the former. Facing this ſmall caſcade, at the foot of the northern mountains, are a chapel and a few farm-houſes and cottages, the dwellings of huſbandmen, the only inhabitants of this unfrequented vale. But the declivity of the ſouthern mountains, which face the north, and thence enjoy the benefit of the ſolar rays, only a ſmall part of the year, exhibit a picture of deſolation, a dreary waſte of naked rocks and tremendous precipices, whoſe forbidding aſpect, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the luxuriant parts, and renders the proſpect more pleaſing and delightful.

The weſtern mountains of this county are ſuppoſed to contain vaſt quantities of copper-ore, and ſome veins of gold; but as the expence of getting the ores, on account of their depth and other inconveniencies, have been found more than equivalent to the value of the metals obtained, the deſign of working thoſe mines has been laid aſide.

With reſpect to the mooriſh grounds of this county, their ſpungy ſurface ſerves the inhabitants

for

for firing, where they have no coals, and the turf is called peat.

The hills are ſtocked with grouſe, both black and red. The red game breed on the top of the hills, and ſtay all the year round; but the black frequent the bottom, and when they are ſtrong enough, fly into Cumberland and Northumberland, but return hither in ſummer to breed. The ſmall cattle called runts, and the ſheep that graze upon the mountains, venture ſo near the precipices, that they ſeem to run a great hazard of falling down. The runt ſtands with one ſide towards the declivity, while the ſheep feed with their heads towards it.

With reſpect to the huſbandry of this county, it is various. Around Burton, particularly about Holm, the ſoil is a light loam, on a lime ſtone, with ſome of ſand; and is let from 6 s. 8 d. to 3 l. an acre, and at an average, about a guinea; and the farms are from 20 l. to 80 l. a year. With reſpect to their courſe of huſbandry, they proceed thus: 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. oats, and then let it lie to graze itſelf; and in other farms, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. clover. 5. wheat. 6. oats. 7. barley. 8. oats, and then lie as before.

With reſpect to wheat, they ſow two buſhels about Michaelmas, and reap from twelve to fifteen. They plow twice for barley, and about the end of April or beginning of May, ſow ſomewhat leſs than three buſhels, and reckon the produce, at an average, at twenty. They plow but once for oats, and about the time of barley-ſowing, ſow four buſhels on an acre. They cultivate ſome beans, plow but once, ſow two buſhels on an acre in March or April, never hoe, and on an average, gain twenty-three buſhels. For rye, they plow but once, ſow two buſhels, and reckon

the crop from twelve to fifteen. Their culture of potatoes is as follows: they dung the ground well, lay eighteen buſhels of the ſlices on the dung, and then dig trenches two ſpits wide, and cover the ſets, which are laid ſeven inches ſquare, with the turf and mould that riſe; and if weeds come, they draw them out by hand. The crop, at an average, is one hundred and eighty buſhels per acre. After them, they ſow barley, and get thirty buſhels an acre. This is a very indolent method.

As to manure, they have but little; lime has been lately introduced among them, and they lay ninety or a hundred buſhels of it on an acre, to fallow for wheat; the lime coſts four pence halfpenny a buſhel. They are not acquainted with pairing and burning; they ſtack their hay in houſes, but know nothing of chopping their ſtraw.

Good graſs they let from 2 l. to 3 l. an acre, and uſe it chiefly for the dairy. An acre and a quarter, or an acre and a half, they reckon ſufficient for the ſummer feed of a cow; and an acre to keep four or five ſheep. Their cows give four gallons of milk a day, on an average. To ten cows, they keep two or three ſwine; ſheep, they reckon hurtful among milch-cows; their flocks are from twenty to one hundred and fifty, and their profit 5 or 6 s. a ſheep. Theſe they keep all the year in the field.

In the tillage of their land, they reckon four horſes neceſſary for fifty acres of arable land; uſe three or four in a plough, and do three roods a day.

The ſoil about Shapp is generally a loam upon a lime-ſtone, in ſome places thin, but in others deep, and lets from 1 s. to 20 s. an acre; but the incloſures generally at 20 s. Their courſe is

as

as follows. 1. break up and ſow oats. 2. oats again. 3. barley. 4. oats, and then fallow. This is a very bad method.

They plow but once for barley, ſow two buſhels, and gain about twenty. For oats they give three or four plowings, ſow ſeven buſhels and a half, and gain thirty-five in return. They uſe two or three horſes in a plough, which generally do an acre a day.

Good graſs lets at 20 s. and 25 s. an acre; it is uſed both for the dairy and fattening, but chiefly the latter; and an acre is ſufficient to keep a cow or ſix ſheep, through the ſummer. The winter food of the cows is, in general, hay, but ſome ſtraw.

The vegetable productions growing wild in this county are the following.

Small moſs maiden-hair, with leaves divided into two or three ſegments, *Adiantum petraeum perpuſillum Anglicum foliis bifidis vel trifidis.* Found on Buzzard rough crag, near Wrenoſe.

Broad leaved mountain garlick, with purple flowers, *Allium ſylveſtre amphicarpon foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis. An allium ſeu moly montanum primum*, Cluſ. In Troutbeck-holm, by Great Strickland.

Small biſtort, or ſnakeweed, *Biſtorta minor noſtras*, Park. In ſeveral places of this county, as at Croſby Ravenſworth.

Eye-bright cow-wheat, with ſhort blunt leaves, *Crataeogonon foliis brevibus obtuſis Weſtmorlandicum.* Near Orton, by the ſide of a rivulet, running by the way that leads thence to Croſby.

Birds cherry, *Ceraſus avium ſive padus Theophraſti.* Common among the mountains.

The leaſt wild heart-cherry-tree, vulgarly called the merry-tree, *Ceraſus ſylveſtris fructu minimo cordiformi*, P. B. About Roſgill.

Hoary dwarf mountain ciſtus, or holy-roſe, with cats-foot leaves, *Chamaeciſtus ſeu helianthemum folio philoſellae minoris Fuchſii*, J. B. On ſome rocks near Kendal.

Dwarf vernal gentian, *Gentianella fugax verna ſeu praecox*. On the back ſide of Helſe-fell-nab, near Kendal, as alſo in the parks on the other ſide of Kendal, on the back of Birkhog. It begins to flower in April, and continues to flower till June.

Crow-foot craneſbill, with a party-coloured flower, *Geranium batrachoides flore eleganter variegato*. In Old Deer-park, by Thornthwait. This, though it may be but an accidental variety, yet is ſo ornamental to a garden, that it deſerves to be taken notice of.

Mountain crow-foot craneſbill, *Geranium batrachoides montanum noſtras*. In the hedges, and among the buſhes in the mountainous meadows and paſtures of this county.

Stone fern, with ſlender brittle ſtalks and finely cut leaves, *Filix ſaxatilis caule tenui fragili. Adiantum album folio filicis*, J. B. On old ſtone walls and rocks, plentifully.

Small flowering ſtone-fern, *Filicula petraea criſpa ſeu adiantum album floridum perelegans*. At the bottom of ſtone walls made up with earth in Orton pariſh, and other places, plentifully.

The leſſer branched fern, *Filix ramoſa minor*, J. B. On the ſides of the mountains, in ſhady places eſpecially.

Water gladiole, *Leucoium paluſtre flore ſubcoeruleo*, C. B. In a pool called Huls-water, and in Winander-mere, plentifully.

Graſs

Graſs upon graſs, *Gramen ſparteum ſpicâ foliaceâ graminea majus*, P. B. In an iſle called Houſeholm, in Huls-water.

The leſſer white flowered baſtard hellebore, *Helleborine minor flore albo*, Park. In Sir John Lowther's wood, directly againſt Aſkham-hall.

The ſmoother broad-leaved buſhy hawkweed, *Hieracium fruticoſum latifolium glabrum*, Park. Near a lake called Huls-water.

Round-leaved rough hawkweed, with a long ſtalk, *Hieracium macrocaulon hirſutum folio rotundiore*, D. Lawſon. By Bucbarrow-well, in long Sledale.

Small ruſh, with its ſhaft produced to a great length above its compact panicle, *Juncus parvus calamo ſeu ſcapo ſupra paniculam compactam longius producto Newtoni.* Not far from Ambleſide.

Mountain dwarf juniper, called by the country people ſavine, as well here as in Wales, *Juniperus Alpina*, J. B. Clus. Park. Upon the tops of the mountains.

Narrow leaved lilly-convally, *Lilium convallium anguſtifolium*, D. Lawſon. By Water-fall bridge, and elſwhere in this county.

Common ſpignell, or meu, *Meum*, Ger. *vulgatius*, Park. *foliis anethi*, C. B. About two miles from Sedberg, in the way to Orton, abundantly in the meadows and paſtures, where it is known to all the country people by the name of bald-money, or (as they pronounce it) bawd-money.

Round-leaved mountain-ſorrel, *Oxalis ſeu acetoſa rotundifolia repens Eboracenſis folio in medio deliquium patiente*, Moriſ. Hiſt. In Long Sledale, near Bucbarrow-well, and all along the rivulet that runs by the well, for a mile or more. This never degenerates into the common Roman or French ſorrel.

Codded arſmart, quick in hand, touch me not, *Noli me tangere, ſive perſicaria ſiliquoſa*, Park. On the banks of Winander-mere, near Ambleſide, and in many other places, plentifully.

Croſs-wort madder, *Rubia erecta quadrifolia*, J. B. Near Orton, Winander-mere, and elſewhere, plentifully.

Bay-leaved ſweet willow, *Salix folio laureo ſive lato glabro odorato*, P. B. Frequent by the river ſides, in the meadows among the mountains.

Cinque-foil ladies mantle, *Tormentilla argentea*, Park, *Alpina folio ſericeo*. On the rocks by the ſide of the lake called Ulles-water.

The great billberry buſh, *Vitis idaea magna ſive myrtillus grandis*, J. B. In the foreſt of Whinfield.

Hares-tail-ruſh, or moſs-crops, *Gramen juncoides lanatum alterum Danicum*, Park. On moſſes and boggy places.

With reſpect to the civil and eccleſiaſtical diviſions, each of theſe is divided into two wards, and each ward into conſtablewicks, the number of which does not appear. It is remarkable that Weſtmoreland was never divided, either into hundreds, wapentakes, or rapes, like other counties, the reaſon of which is ſuppoſed to be, becauſe the inhabitants paid no ſubſidies, they having been thought ſufficiently charged, in being obliged to defend that part of the kingdom againſt the Scots. This county is ſeated in the province of York: that part of it, called the barony of Weſtmoreland, is comprehended in the dioceſe of Carliſle, and the other part, called the barony of Kendal, in the dioceſe of Cheſter, both baronies containing thirty-two large pariſhes. Weſtmoreland has no city, and only contains eight market towns,

towns, namely, Ambleſide, Appleby, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonſdale, Kirkby-Steven, and Orton. It ſends only four members to parliament, that is, two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for the borough of Appleby.

We ſhall enter this county by the road from Lancaſter to Kendal. Near the borders of Lancaſhire is BURTON, a town ſeated in a valley, near Farlton-knot hill, at the diſtance of two hundred and forty-four miles north-north-weſt of London. This is a thoroughfare town, on the road from Lancaſter to Carliſle. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and has a ſmall market on Tueſdays, but no fair.

Four miles to the north by weſt of Burton is MILTHORP, a village ſeated about a mile and a half to the weſt of the road to Kendal, upon an arm of the ſea, near the mouth of the river Ken. Commodities are brought hither in ſmall veſſels from Lancaſhire, and here is a fair on the 12th of May, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep.

About twelve miles to the north of Burton is KENDAL, or KIRKBY KENDAL, which ſignifies a vale on the river Ken, or Kent, which runs near it, along the valley, in a ſtony channel, at the diſtance of two hundred and fifty-ſix miles north-north-weſt of London. Dr. Gale would have this place to be the Brovonaca of Antoninus; and Camden was once of opinion, that it was the old Roman ſtation called Concangium, but he afterwards altered his mind; however, Horſley fixes Concangium here or near it, and indeed there are ſtill to be ſeen at this place undeniable evidences of its having been a Roman ſtation; for Roman inſcriptions and altars ſtill remain here; urns have been found in a bank laid open by the river, and ſtones and pieces of Roman bricks continue to be

thrown up by the plough. Several Roman coins and ſeals have alſo been found here, one of which is very curious, and is ſuppoſed to be Janus quadrifons; there has likewiſe been found a medal of Fauſtina. The ramparts of the ancient fort are very diſcernable, and there was lately a faint appearance of the ditch, though much levelled. The ſtation meaſures about ſix chains from north to ſouth, and conſequently contained five acres of ground. The town is ſuppoſed to have ſtood between the fort and the water, on the weſt ſide; for here they ſtill plow up cement and ſtones. There are alſo two or three tumuli or barrows at a ſmall diſtance within ſight of the ſtation. This fort, from its ſituation, overlooks a fine vale, and is encompaſſed with high hills, which on all ſides terminate the view. On the weſt ſide of Kendal is a round artificial mount, within ſight of the ſtation, very like the exploratory mounts in other places, eſpecially near military ways; but whether it be Roman, and had a relation to the ſtation, or more modern, and raiſed with a view to the caſtle, over againſt which it is placed, at about the diſtance of half a mile, is not eaſy to determine. At what time, or by whom Kendal caſtle was built, we cannot find in hiſtory; but it may be preſumed, that it was the manſion of the ancient barons of Kendal, the firſt of whom was Ivo Taleboys, of whoſe poſterity William, by conſent of Henry the Second, called himſelf William of Lancaſter. Of the remains of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

Kendal is now a large, handſome, well built, and well paved town, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Ken, or Kent. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is at preſent governed under a charter of king James the Firſt, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes, a town-

a town-clerk, and two attornies, with other ſub-ordinate officers. It has ſeven trading companies; the mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a diſtinct hall; and here are kept the ſeſſions of the peace for that part of the county called the barony of Kendal. This is the largeſt town in the county, it being much ſuperior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It chiefly conſiſts of two great ſtreets neatly paved, croſſing each other. It ſtands on the weſt ſide of the river, over which there are two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle. The church is a large and handſome ſtructure, ſupported by five rows of pillars; and there belong to it twelve chapels of eaſe. On the ſide of the church-yard is a well endowed free-ſchool, which has exhibitions for ſome ſcholars to Queen's college in Oxford. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool for ſixteen boys and ten girls, who are all cloathed and taught. Kendal has had a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture ever ſince the reign of Edward the Third, and particular laws were enacted for regulating the cloth made in this town, as early as the reigns of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is famous for ſeveral manufactories; the chief of them is that of knit ſtockings, in which it is computed that five thouſand hands are employed, including one hundred and twenty wool-combers, and ſix hundred ſpinners; and they are ſaid to make five hundred and fifty dozen a week. The making of what is called Kendal cottons, is likewiſe a conſiderable manufacture of this town. Theſe are made of Weſtmoreland wool, which is very coarſe, and are chiefly for exportation or ſailors jackets; and this branch employs three or four hundred hands, particularly ſpinners, weavers, and ſheermen.

Another

Another principal branch of manufacture is linſey woolſey, made chiefly for home conſumption, in which about five hundred weavers are employed, the wool being moſtly ſpun by the families of the farmers and labourers, who bring it to market. Here are alſo about a hundred tanners; and likewiſe about a hundred hands are employed in the article of ſilk; theſe receive the waſte ſilk from London, boil it in ſoap, comb, ſpin, dreſs, and then ſend it back to London.

Kendal has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 6th of May, for horned cattle, and on the 8th of November, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep. At this town proviſions are very plentiful and cheap: fat ſtubble-geeſe are ſold at 1 s. 4 d. each; fat fowls at 1 s. a couple; fat ducks at the ſame price. Wild-fowl and game are in ſuch plenty, that woodcocks are often ſold at two pence a piece; and partridges are ſold cheap in the market. Fiſh is in great plenty, and trout frequently ſold at a penny a pound.

From Kendal you have a view of the famous lake, called Winander-meer, which is ſituated ten miles to the weſt, and is the longeſt lake in England, it being, as we have already obſerved, fifteen miles in length, and from two miles to half a mile in breadth, and is, in many places, beautifully ſcattered with iſlands. The ſhores conſiſt, in ſome places, of fine ridges of hills, in others, of craggy rocks, in ſome, waving incloſures, and in others, of the fineſt hanging woods. Several villages, and a market town named Ambleſide, are ſituated on its banks; and there being ſome buſineſs carried on upon it, it is not uncommon to ſee barges with ſpreading ſails. All theſe circumſtances give it a very cheerful appearance.

On taking boat at the village of Bonus, you row firſt to the Iſland, thus called by way of pre-eminence, on account of its being the largeſt in the

the lake, it containing between thirty and forty acres of land. The view from the ſouth end is very fine, the lake there preſents a noble ſheet of water, ſtretching away for ſeveral miles, and bounded in front by diſtant mountains. The ſhores are beautifully indented by promontories, covered with wood, and jetting into the water, in the moſt pictureſque ſtile imaginable. This view is broke in one part by Berkſhire iſland, an elegant ſpot, finely wooded, and in another, by Crow iſland, almoſt covered with wood. The eaſtern ſhore exhibits a moſt beautiful variety. In ſome places, waving incloſures of corn and graſs, riſe one above another, and preſent to the eye a ſcenery beyond the brighteſt ideas of painting. In others, ſhrubby ſpots and pendant woods, hang down to the very edge of the water. In ſome places, theſe woods are broke by a few ſmall graſs incloſures of the ſweeteſt verdure; and in others, run round large circuits of them; and riſing to the higher grounds, loſe themſelves in the wilds above. Here you ſee ſlips of land running into the lake, covered with trees, that ſeem to riſe from the water: there a boldly indented ſhore, ſwelling into fine bays, and ſkirted with ſpreading trees: an edging as elegant as was ever fancied by Claud himſelf. The village is ſeen through ſcattered trees, in a ſweet ſituation, on the bank of a bay, formed by a promontory of wood, behind which is a ſweep of incloſures, riſing one above another. To the north, you look upon a noble range of irregular mountains, which are finely contraſted with the other more beautiful ſhores. The weſtern is a fine ſweep of craggy rocks, here and there fringed with wood. Advancing to the very fartheſt point of land, theſe objects are varied, and new ones appear, that are truly beautiful. Moving from this end of the iſland, along its

weſt

weſt coaſt, the view is extremely pictureſque. The ſtreight between it and the main land is broke by three iſlands, two of them cloſely covered with wood; the other, a long ſlip, ſcattered with tall upright trees, through the ſtems of which, and under the thick ſhade of their ſpreading tops, the water is ſeen glittering with the ſun-beams; a landſcape truly delicious. From the north end of the iſland, you ſee full in front, a noble ſweep of mountains, one in particular of a circular form, riſing out of a vaſt hollow among the reſt, and over-topped by the others, appearing romantic in the higheſt degree. A little to the right of it, you command a noble cultivated hill, interſected by hedges, trees, and ſcattered woods, that reach to the very top. More to the right, the eye is delighted with the moſt elegant waves of cultivated incloſures that can be conceived, riſing to the view in the moſt pictureſque varieties of landſcape. To the left is a vaſt range of rocks and mountains, which, in the boldeſt manner, project into the lake.

On your ſailing from this noble iſland to that of Berkſhire, a little hilly wood of ſcattered trees, the views are various, rich, and pictureſque; bounded by a noble variety of ſhores. To the right, moſt beautiful waving hills of incloſures; ſome juſt riſing ſo as to ſhew their hedges diſtinctly, and others hanging full to the eye, beneath a boundary of rough hills, and wild uncultivated ground. To the eaſt you look upon a fine bank of incloſures, elegantly ſcattered with trees. To the ſouth the lake is loſt between two promontories, projecting into it, and leaving a fine ſtreight between: one is high and rocky, the other a line of waving wood and incloſures; and beyond are diſtant hills, which complete the view. The weſtern proſpect extends to a range

of

of craggy hills, ſome moſt beautifully fringed with hanging woods, and cut in the middle by a cultivated wave of incloſures, broken by woods, hedges, clumps, and ſcattered trees, riſing one above another, in the moſt pictureſque irregularity.

On ſailing acroſs the lake, from Berkſhire iſland, to the ſhore, under theſe incloſures, which are called Round Tables, nothing can be more exquiſite than the view, as you move, of a fine long graſs incloſure, at the water's edge, on the oppoſite ſhore, bounded by fine woods, except to the lake, and edged with ſome ſpreading trees, through which the view of the graſs is truly pictureſque. Other waving ſlopes of incloſures to the right, hang to the lake, under the ſhade of a rough, wild hill, down to a ſkirting of wood on the water's edge, in the fineſt manner. Behind the rocky cliffs of Fourneſs Fells, have a noble appearance, crowned with a ſweep of wood.

On ſailing under the weſtern ſhore you command moſt beautiful landſcapes on the oppoſite one, conſiſting of the fineſt banks of cultivated incloſures, ſcattered with trees, clumps of wood, and farm-houſes, the fields, in ſome places, dipping in the very lake; in others, thick woods riſing from the waters; ſcenes, ſays our author, which call for the pencil of a genius, to catch graces from nature, beyond the reach of the moſt elaborate art.

Coming to Ling-Holm, a ſmall rocky iſland, with a few trees on it, you have a double view of the two ſhores finely contraſted; the weſtern ſpread with noble hanging woods, and the eaſtern, cultivated hills waving to the eye, in the fineſt inequalities of ſurface, while the diſtant hills are ſeen in a bold ſtile, over the low incloſures of Rawlinſon's Nab, a promontory to the ſouth. Landing

ing on the point of that promontory the view is very noble, particularly that to the north. Berkſhire iſland breaks the ſheet of water in one place, and adds to the pictureſque variety of the ſcene, without injuring its noble ſimplicity. Common Nab, a promontory from the eaſt ſhore projects into it, in another place, elegantly variegated with wood and incloſures, waving over ſloping hills, and crowned with a rough uncultivated ground. This end of the lake is bounded by the noble hills of cultivated incloſures already mentioned, which are viewed from hence to much advantage, and riſe from the ſhore with great magnificence. To the left is a ridge of hanging woods, ſpread over wild romantic ground, that breaks into bold, abrupt projections, contraſting the elegance of the oppoſite beautiful ſhore, in the fineſt manner.

The ingenious author of the Six months tour thro' the North of England, of whoſe deſcription of the beautifnl ſcencs in this lake we have here given an abſtract, leads the reader to the ſide of a large ridge of hills, that form the eaſtern boundaries of the lake, and affords a moſt enchanting proſpect of the whole, and of the neighbouring country. "You look down, ſays he, upon a "noble winding valley, about twelve miles long, "every where incloſed with grounds, which riſe "in a very bold and various manner; in ſome "places bulging into mountains, abrupt, wild, "and uncultivated; in others, breaking into "rocks, craggy, pointed, and irregular. Here, "riſing into hills covered with the nobleſt woods, "preſenting a gloomy brownneſs of ſhade, almoſt "from the clouds, to the reflection of the trees "in the limpid water, they ſo beautifully ſkirt: "there, waving in glorious ſlopes of cultivated "incloſures, adorned in the ſweeteſt manner with "every object that can give variety to art, or ele-

"gance

" gance to nature; trees, woods, villages, houſes,
" farms, ſcattered with pictureſque confuſion,
" and waving to the eye in the moſt romantic
" landſcapes, that nature can exhibit.

" This valley, ſo beautifully incloſed, is floated
" by the lake, which ſpreads forth to the right
" and left in one vaſt but irregular expanſe of
" tranſparent water. A more noble object can
" hardly be imagined. Its immediate ſhore is
" traced in every variety of line that fancy can
" imagine, ſometimes contracting the lake into
" the appearance of a noble winding river; at
" others retiring from it, and opening large ſwel-
" ling bays, as if for navies to anchor in; pro-
" montories ſpread with woods, or ſcattered with
" trees and incloſures, projecting into the water
" in the moſt pictureſque ſtile imaginable: rocky
" points breaking the ſhore, and rearing their
" bold heads above the water. In a word, a va-
" riety that amazes the beholder.

" But what finiſhes the ſcene with an elegance
" too delicious to be imagined, is, this beautiful
" ſheet of water being dotted with no leſs than
" ten iſlands, diſtinctly commanded by the eye;
" all of the moſt bewitching beauty. The large
" one preſents a waving various line, which riſes
" from the water in the moſt pictureſque inequali-
" ties of ſurface: high land in one place, low in
" another; clumps of trees in this ſpot, ſcatter-
" ed ones in that; adorned by a farm-houſe on
" the water's edge, and backed with a little
" wood, vyeing in ſimple elegance with Boro-
" mean palaces. Some of the ſmaller iſles riſing
" from the lake like little hills of wood, ſome
" only ſcattered with trees, and others of graſs
" of the fineſt verdure: a more beautiful variety
" no where to be ſeen."

Twelve

Twelve miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Kendal is KIRKBY LONSDALE, that is, the church or kirk in the dale of the river Lone, it ſtanding in a vale by the river Lone, two hundred and thirty-two miles north-weſt of London. It is a large, well built town, has a handſome church, and a good ſtone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the beſt town in the county, except Kendal. Here was an hoſpital of lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, as early as the reign of king Henry the Second, but at the time of the diſſolution, its revenues were valued at no more than 11 l. 4 s. 3 d. a year.

It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, one on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle; and the other on the 21ſt of December, for woollen cloth.

At WELLINGTON, near Kirkby Lonſdale, is a bridge over the river Lone, which, for its antiquity and curious workmanſhip, exceeds any in the north of England. It conſiſts of three ſemicircular arches, and is, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be a work of the Romans, but others think it of later date. It is entirely built of a fine free ſtone, truly ſquared, the ſtones almoſt all of a ſize, and the joints are ſo firm and even, that they are hardly to be diſcovered. The arches are all turned with mouldings at the edges, and the whole deſign has been executed with the utmoſt exactneſs, both for ſtrength and beauty. The water under the middle arch is fifteen feet in ſummer, when the river is very low, and in winter it is almoſt twice as deep, and vaſtly rapid.

We ſhall now return back to Kendal, and proceed thirteen miles weſt by ſouth to AMBLESIDE, which is ſeated near the north end of the great and beautiful lake Winander-meer, two hundred and ſixty-ſeven miles north-north-weſt of London.

It

It was anciently a large city, as appears from the ruins of walls and the ſcattered heaps of rubbiſh, with ſome remains of a fort, ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length, four hundred in breadth, and ſecured by a ditch and rampart. That this was a work of the Romans appears from a variety of circumſtances, ſuch as the bricks, ſmall urns, glaſs vials, Roman coins and medals in gold, ſilver and copper, round ſtones reſembling mill-ſtones, uſed by the Romans in building large pillars, and the paved ways leading to it. Camden was once of opinion, that this was the Amboglana in the Notitia, but this is not probable; and, indeed, in another place, he fixes that ſtation at Willeford in Cumberland; and Horſley, who has examined theſe matters with, perhaps, greater accuracy than any before him, informs us, that the ancient name of this place was Dictus. This town has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, the firſt held on Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, for horned cattle; and the other on the 29th of October, for horned cattle and ſheep.

About a mile to the north of Ambleſide is RIDAL-HALL, a large, convenient and ancient ſtructure; and in this lordſhip is a very high mountain called RIDAL-HEAD, from the ſummit of which is a very extenſive proſpect, for in a clear day Lancaſter caſtle may be ſeen, and even the country at a conſiderable diſtance beyond it.

We ſhall now again return back to Kendal, and proceed fifteen miles north by ſouth to ORTON, or OVERTON, which is a ſmall place, ſeated in a healthy country, quite deſtitute of wood, two hundred and ſeventy-one miles north-north-weſt of London. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, held on the 21 of May, for black cattle,

and

and the Friday before Whit-Sunday, for black cattle and ſheep.

At a ſmall diſtance from this town is a high hill, which had formerly a beacon on the top, and is ſtill called Orton Beacon.

Eight miles weſt of Orton is SHAPP, formerly called HEP, or HEPPE, a ſmall village, once famons for an abbey, firſt built by Thomas, the ſon of Goſpatrick, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, at Preſton, in the barony of Kendal; but afterwards removed hither by the founder, and by him endowed with lands and various privileges, among which was that of taking what wood they pleaſed out of his foreſt, and grinding at his mill toll-free; he alſo gave them paſture in and about Swindale for ſixty cows, twenty mares, five hundred ſheep, &c. All theſe gifts and privileges were confirmed by Robert de Vipont, lord of Weſtmoreland, and at the diſſolution the revenue of this abbey was valued by Dugdale at 154 l. 17 s. 7 d. and by Speed at 166 l. 10 s. 6 d. per annum. The preſent proprietor is Sir James Lowther, Bart. This village has a fair on the 4th of May, for horned cattle.

John Mill, a learned divine in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Shapp, about the year 1645, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford, of which he was choſen a fellow. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, and entered into orders, he became a moſt eminent preacher and tutor; and was made minor prebendary in the cathedral of Exeter. In 1681, he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and about the ſame time was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles the Second. In 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall in Oxford, and in 1704 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. His beautiful edition of the Greek Teſtament was publiſhed about a fortnight

fortnight before his death, which happened on the 23d day of June, 1707.

From Shapp a road leads to HAWS-WATER, a lake ſome miles to the weſtward, extending for ſome diſtance along the ſide of a hill, that commands a fine view of Ponton-Vale, which is ſeveral miles in length, of an oblong figure, cut into incloſures of a delightful verdure, and ſcattered in the moſt pictureſque manner, with villages, clumps of wood, houſes and bridges. A fine river takes a beautiful courſe through it, and its oppoſite bank is a large ridge of mountains. The approach to the lake is very pictureſque: you paſs between two high ridges of mountains, the bottom finely ſpread with incloſures. The lake is a ſmall one, it being only about three miles long, in ſome places half a mile over, and in others a quarter. It is almoſt divided in the middle by a promontory of incloſures, ſo that it conſiſts of two ſheets of water. The upper end of it is quite incloſed with bold, ſteep, craggy rocks and mountains; and in the center of the end, are a few little incloſures at their feet, waving upwards in a very beautiful manner. On the ſouth ſide of the lake is a noble ridge of mountains, very bold and prominent down to the water's edge, bulging out in the center in a fine pendant broad head, that is venerably magnificent. This, with the view of the firſt ſheet of the lake, loſing itſelf in the ſecond, among hills, rocks, and woods, is pictureſque. The oppoſite ſhore conſiſts of incloſures riſing one above another, and crowned with craggy rocks.

To the northward of Shapp is the town of LOWTHER, near which is a ſeat belonging to Sir James Lowther, Bart. The houſe is not ſo ſtriking as the plantations, which are laid out with much taſte, and are of great extent. Near the road

road is ſeated New Lowther, where Sir James is building a town that is to conſiſt of three hundred houſes, for the uſe of ſuch of his domeſtics, and other people as are married: for he not only encourages all to marry, but keeps them in his ſervice after they have families; and every couple finds a reſidence here, and has an annual allowance of coals. An excellent method of promoting population.

We have already given a very particular deſcription of Kendal; but it will not be improper to mention here the road which leads from Shapp to that town, from which it is fifteen miles diſtant, twelve of which are a continued chain of mountainous moors, entirely uncultivated; a dreary proſpect that fills the mind with melancholy, yet the ſoil itſelf is capable of cultivation, and of being applied to profitable uſes. Much of it is of a good depth, and a ſpontaneous growth of vegetables proves, that the nature of the land is fit for many valuable purpoſes. But after croſſing this dreary tract, and arriving within three miles of Kendal, you at once look down from this deſolate country, upon one of the fineſt landſcapes in the world; a noble range of fertile encloſures, richly enamelled with the moſt beautiful verdure; and coming to the brow of the hill, have a view of a moſt elegant variegated tract of waving incloſures ſpreading over hills, and hanging to the eye in the moſt picturesque and pleaſing manner that fancy can conceive.

Eight miles ſouth by eaſt of Orton is APPLEBY, which is pleaſantly ſeated on the north bank of the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, two hundred and ſeventy-nine miles north-weſt of London. This is a place of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed by Horſley to be the Roman town called

led Galacum, though that ſtation has, ſince Camden's time, been generally placed at Kirby-Thure; but that Appleby was the Galacum of the Romans, appears from its ſituation being more agreeable to the diſtance mentioned in the Itenerary. Some ſuppoſe it to have been Aballaba, one of the ſtations by the line of the vallum, mentioned in the Notitia; but Horſley has plainly proved, that this ſtation was nearer the wall; and, as for the ſtation at Kirby-Thure, he has ſhewn it to be the Brovonacae of the Romans. In more modern times here was a houſe of White friars, ſaid to be founded by lord Veſey, lord Percy, and the lord Clifford, in the year 1281.

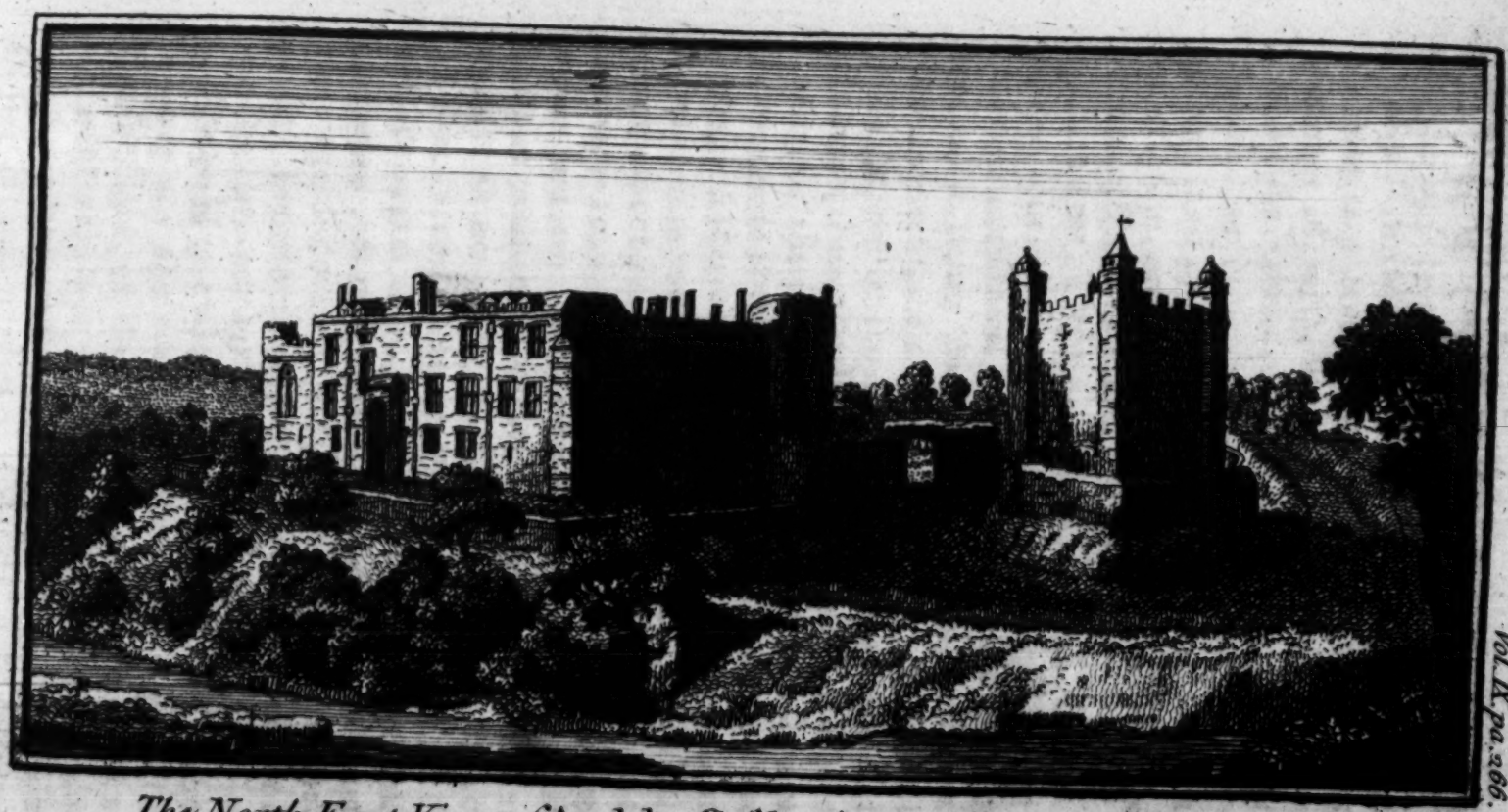
Appleby is the county town, and is ſuppoſed formerly to have had ſheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itſelf. King Henry the Firſt gave it privileges equal to thoſe of the city of York, and theſe were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other ſucceeding kings. In the reign of king Edward the Firſt it had a mayor and two provoſts, and is at preſent governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two ſerjeants at mace. It is now, however, greatly gone to decay, and is far from being the richeſt and handſomeſt town in the county. It chiefly conſiſts of one broad ſtreet, which runs with an eaſy aſcent from north to ſouth. At one end of this ſtreet is a caſtle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not ſurround it. This caſtle was given by king John to John de Vipont, or de Veteriponte, as a reward for his good ſervices. It remained in this family till the reign of king Henry the Third, when Robert de Vipont, joining in a rebellion with Montfert, earl of Leiceſter, was ſlain in the battle of Eveſham, and his eſtate being ſeized, was given to Roger Clifford, and Ro-

ger de Leybourne, who had married his daughters. At length, upon the diviſion of the Vipont's eſtate, this barony fell to the Cliffords, afterwards earls of Cumberland, the anceſtors by the mother's ſide of the earls of Thanet, in whoſe noble family it ſtill remains. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view. A part of it is at preſent uſed as a common jail for malefactors.

Here are two churches, a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital, founded in the year 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heireſs of George, lord Clifford, and endowed for a governeſs and twelve other widows, commonly called the Mother and Twelve ſiſters. Appleby has alſo a town-hall, a county-jail, and a ſtone bridge over the river Eden.

Appleby ſuffered greatly in the wars between England and Scotland; and in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard the Second, it was burnt to the ground. Beſides, in 1598 it was depopulated by the plague; and from theſe deſolations it never fully recovered. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturdays, which is eſteemed the beſt corn market in all theſe northern parts, with four fairs, held on Whitſun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitſun-Monday, for linen cloth and merchandize; on the 10th of June, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on the 10th of Auguſt, for horſes, ſheep and linen cloth.

Two miles north-weſt of Appleby is CRAKENTHORP, a village famous for its hall or manor-houſe, where the lords of the manor have reſided ever ſince the reign of William the Conqueror. It is ſaid to ſtand on the military road called the Maiden way, near which have been diſcovered ſeveral remarkable camps, and other antiquities.



The North East View of Appleby Caſtle, *in the County of* Weſtmoreland.

Vol. IX. pa. 266.

BRITISH MUSEUM

At CRAWDUNDALE-WAITH, near Kirkby Thore, are ſeveral ditches, ramparts, and great mounts of earth, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and upon a rough rock were found two imperfect inſcriptions, one above the other; and upon the ſame rock was found a third inſcription, intimating, that the Auguſtan legion encamped at this place.

KIRKBY THORE, or WHELP CASTLE, is ſeated four miles north by weſt of Appleby, which Horſley maintains to be the Brovonacae of Antoninus, it being thirteen miles from Voreda, and the ſame diſtance from Old Penrith. Some would have it to be the Galagum or Galatum of the Romans, but the diſtances, and the viſible remains of the ſtation, render it certain that it was Brovonacae; it alſo anſwers the diſtance from Brough under Stanmore, which is agreed to have been the ancient Verterae. It was doubtleſs a place of conſiderable note, and ſtood upon the old military road, called the Maiden way. Roman coins and urns have been frequently dug up, and a ſtone with the following inſcription: DEO BELATVCADRO LIB. VOTV. M. FECIT IOLVS. It is believed that there was a temple here of the old Saxon god Thor, from whom our Thurſday takes its name. A coin relating to this idol was ſome time ago diſcovered here, of the ſize of a ſilver groat: but for what purpoſe it was coined, antiquaries have not agreed.

About nine miles to the north-weſt of Kirkby Thore, and about a mile to the eaſt of Pereth in Cumberland, is BROUGHAM caſtle, where Horſley concludes was the ſtation called Brocavum, which, indeed, is the moſt general opinion. The ſtation is now in plowed ground; it ſtands upon an old military way, and here Roman coins, al-

tars, and other antiquities, have been found at different times.

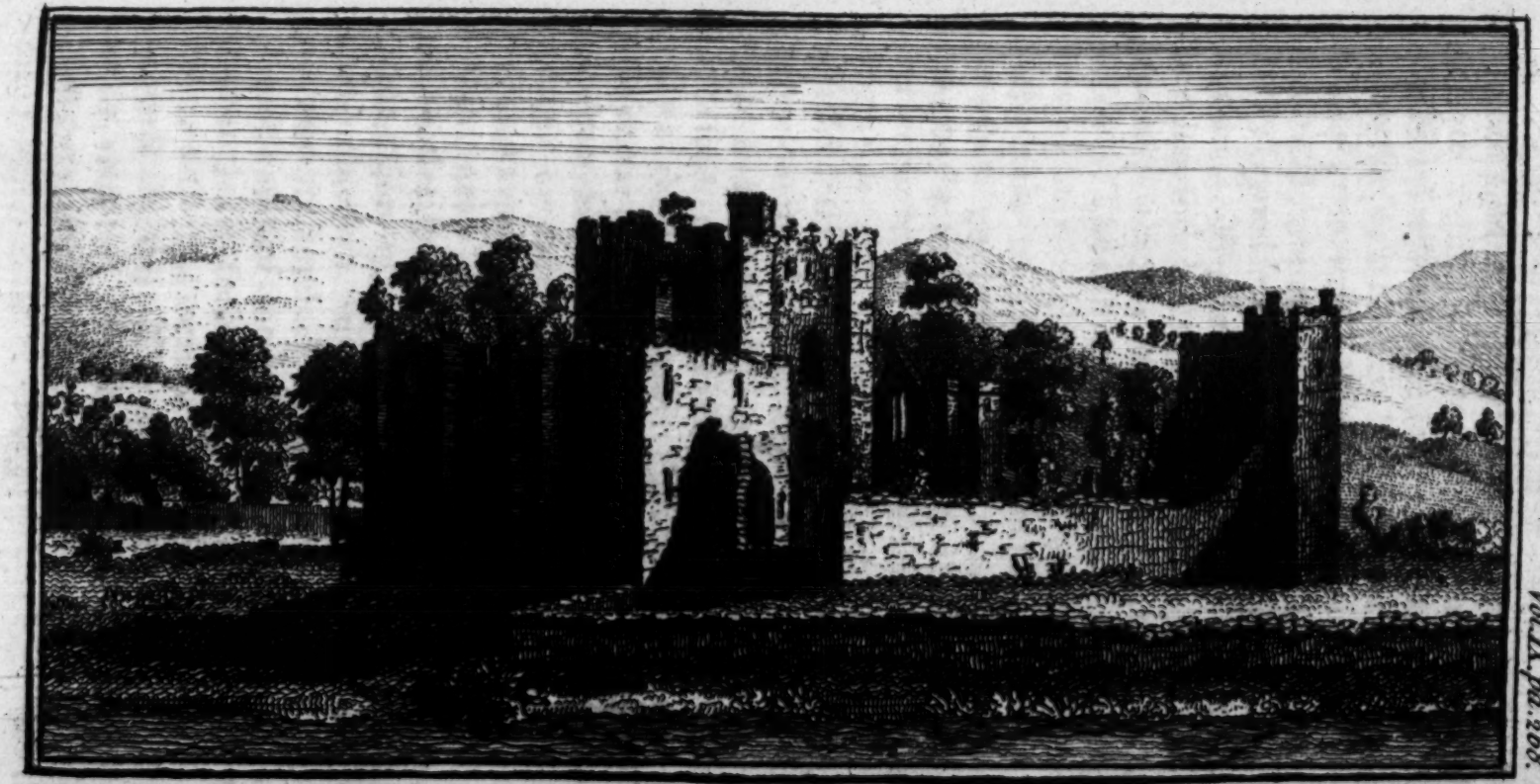
The above caſtle was part of the lordſhip of the Viponts, included in the barony of Appleby and Brough, given by king John to Robert de Vipont, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed to the noble family of the Cliffords. Robert de Clifford entertained at this caſtle Robert Baliol, king of Scotland, when he came to hunt in the woods and chaces belonging to that nobleman. This caſtle, of which we have here given a view, at preſent belongs to the earl of Thanet.

At the confluence of the Loder and Eimot, near Brougham, a ſtone was dug up in the year 1602, inſcribed to the memory of Conſtantine the Great, in theſe words

IMP. C. VAL. CONSTANTINO PIENT. AVG.

About three miles weſt of Brougham is a large round intrenchment, incloſing a plain area, which has two paſſages oppoſite to each other, and is called KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE. The trenches are on the inſide, which ſhew it not to have been deſigned for a place of ſtrength; but rather a ſort of amphitheatre for juſts and tournaments. Near it is a ſtone fort in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, opening towards the table, called king Arthur's caſtle. It is alſo named Mayburgh, or Maybrough, which in the Saxon tongue ſignifies the fort of union or alliance, a name which it is ſuppoſed to have derived from a peace concluded here in 926, between Athelſtan king of England, Conſtantine king of Scotland, Hacval king of Wales, and other princes.

Nine miles eaſt by ſouth of Appleby is KIRKBY STEVEN, which is ſeated near the ſkirt of the hills, that ſeparate this county from Yorkſhire, two hundred and twenty-three miles north-north-weſt



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The North West View of Brougham Caſtle, *in the County of* Weſtmoreland.

BRITISH MUSEUM

weſt of London, and has a handſome church; but a late author obſerves, that it is low, and the porch reſembles the entrance into an hermit's cell. The ſteeple is built on a lime-ſtone rock, and has a new geometrical ſtair-caſe, turned round a cylindrical column, which leads into a decent gallery of good workmanſhip, at the weſt end of the church. The ſteeple is about fifty-four feet high, and has four bells of a conſiderable ſize; and the neweſt, which is much the largeſt, was put up in 1749. The carpenter who then new-hung them, having made his bargain for the old frames, it happened, that as he was throwing down the laſt piece, a great nail which he had not perceived, caught hold of his cloaths, and the piece of timber being heavy, drew him after it from a window forty-five feet high, and daſhed out his brains againſt ſome of the timber he had thrown out before: an accident for which he was the more pitied, as he had juſt compleated his job, and was in haſte to return with the money to his wife and family at Appleby. In this church are the monuments of ſeveral perſons of high rank, and particularly of Andrew Herclay, earl of Carliſle, who was beheaded by order of Edward II. upon the pretence of his having betrayed the Engliſh army at Byland abbey, near York, into the hands of Bruce, king of Scotland, when Edward himſelf eſcaped with great difficulty, and is ſaid to have condemned this nobleman, in order to confer the ignominy of his own miſconduct on another. Here is alſo the family vault of the lord Wharton, which title is now extinct, through the miſconduct of the late duke, who was remarkable for miſapplying the greateſt abilities. The town has a free-ſchool, and a manufacture of yarn ſtockings; with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on Eaſter-Mon-

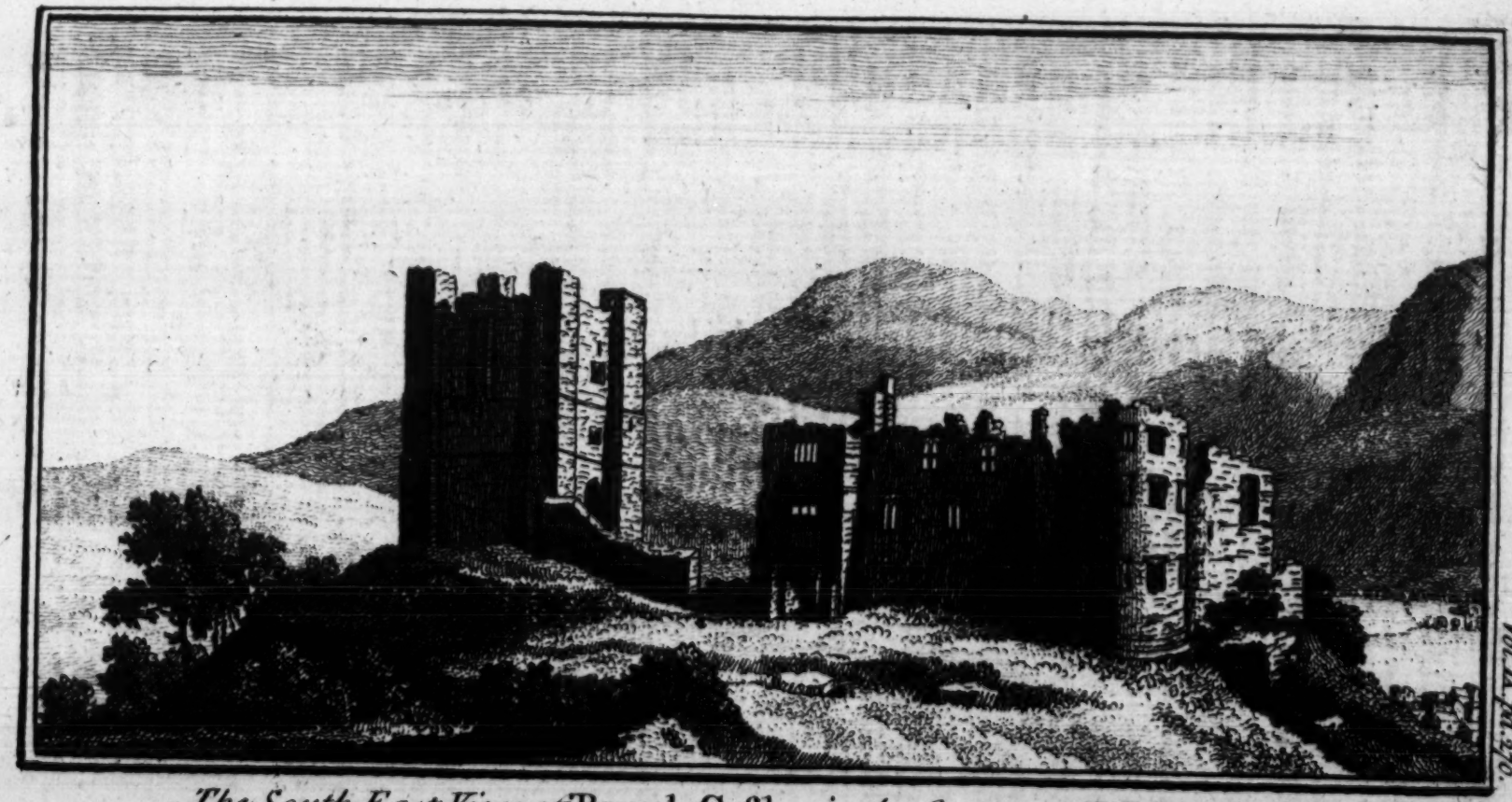
day, Whitſun-Tueſday, and St. Luke's old ſtile, for horned cattle, ſheep and flax.

Three miles to the north of Kirkby Steven is BROUGH, or BURGH UNDER STANMORE, a name that ſignifies a borough under a ſtony mountain, which it received from its ſituation at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. This town was the Verterae of the Romans, where a prefect was ſtationed with a band of the directores, which is proved from the courſe of the military way, the remains of which are, in general, ſo grand, and ſo rarely interrupted, that there is no difficulty about it. And on a neighbouring mountain called Brough-fair-hill, there are found tumuli or barrows, the ancient burying-places of the Roman ſoldiers. At Brough was a caſtle called Caeſar's tower, which was accidentally conſumed by fire in the year 1521, and was rebuilt in 1661, by the lady Anne Clifford, counteſs dowager of Pembroke, the ſole daughter and heireſs of George lord Clifford, after its having lain deſolate one hundred and forty years. Of this caſtle we have given an engraved view. Its preſent proprietor is the right honourable the earl of Thanet.

The town is now become very ſmall, but has ſtill a trifling market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on the Thurſday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle and ſheep. There is alſo a fair on Brough-hill on the 30th of September, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſeveral commodities.

PENDRAGON caſtle is about three miles ſouth-weſt of Kirkby Steven, and was entirely deſtroyed in 1341 by the Scots under king David. It was anciently the ſeat of the noble family of the Cliffords, and was once a very ſtrong building, the walls being four yards thick, with battlements

on



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The South East View of Brough Caſtle, *in the County of* Weſtmoreland.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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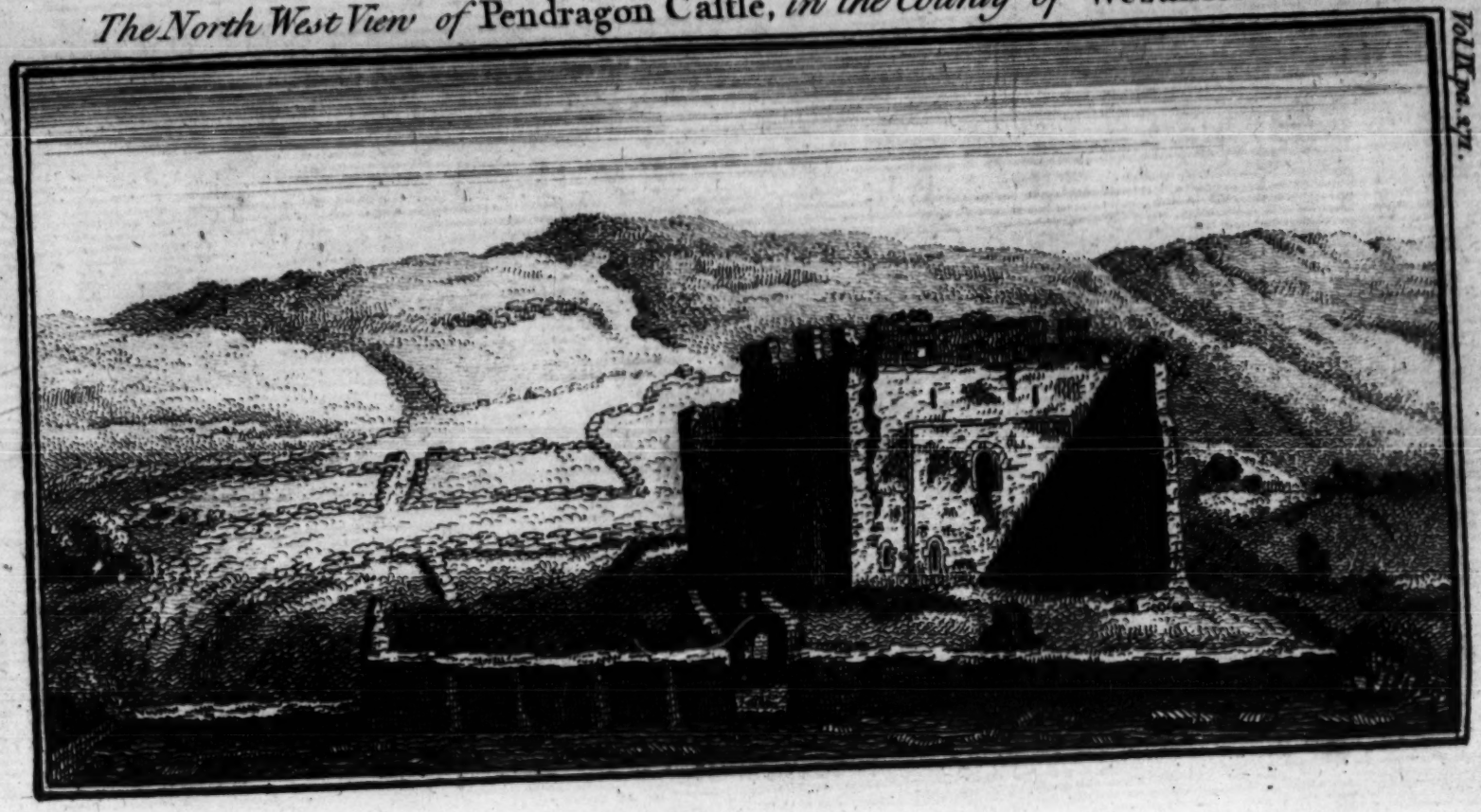
The North West View of Pendragon Castle, *in the County of* Westmoreland.



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on the top. It was in a manner rebuilt by the lady Anne Clifford, counteſs dowager of Pembroke, three hundred and twenty years after its having been deſtroyed by the Scots. The river Eden runs cloſe by the eaſt ſide of the caſtle, and on the other ſides are great trenches, which look as if the founder had intended to draw water into them, and thus encompaſs the caſtle with a moat. Of this caſtle we have given an engraved view. Its preſent proprietor is alſo the earl of Thanet.

Beſides the perſons we have already mentioned, this county has produced the following great men.

Chriſtopher Bambridge, archbiſhop of York, and cardinal-prieſt of the Roman church, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, was born at Hilton near Appleby in this county, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, and taken holy orders, he was collated to the rectory of Aller, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells; whence he roſe to be prebendary of Saliſbury, provoſt of Queen's college, dean of Windſor, maſter of the Rolls, biſhop of Durham, and laſt of all, in 1508, was promoted to the archbiſhopric of York. Some years after, being ſent on an embaſſy to pope Julius the Second, he was advanced by that pontiff to the dignity of a cardinal, by the title of St. Praxede; but after he had executed his commiſſion, and was preparing to return to England, he was poiſoned at Rome by one of his domeſtics, whom, in his paſſion, he had beat. He died July the 14th, 1514, and was buried at Rome in the Engliſh church of St. Thomas.

Bernard Gilpin, an excellent example of a good pariſh prieſt, and uſually diſtinguiſhed in his time

by the title of the *Apoſtle of the North*, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born, in 1517, at Kentmire in Weſtmoreland. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. Thence he went over to Louvain in the Low Countries, where he ſtudied for ſome time; and returning to England in 1555, was preſented by his uncle, Dr. Tonſtal, biſhop of Durham, to the archdeaconry of that city, and to the rectory of Eaſington. Theſe, however, he in a little time reſigned; but accepted ſoon after of the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the ſame dioceſe. In the reign of queen Mary he was ſeized as a heretic; but juſt as the officers were bringing him up to London, the queen died, and Mr. Gilpin was ſet at liberty. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he was offered the biſhopric of Carliſle, but this honour he thought proper to decline, and remaining ſatisfied with his rectory of Houghton, he employed himſelf ſolely in the diſcharge of his paſtoral duty. Nor was he leſs remarkable for his hoſpitality than his piety. Every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Eaſter, was a ſort of public day with him; and during that ſeaſon he expected to ſee all his pariſhioners and their families. For their reception he had three tables well covered; the firſt for gentlemen, the ſecond for huſbandmen and farmers, and the third for day-labourers. In a word, ſuch was his character for hoſpitality and kindneſs, that it was a uſual ſaying, "if a horſe "was turned looſe in any part of the country, he "would immediately make his way to the rector "of Houghton's." He died March the 4th, 1583, and was interred in his own church.

Thomas Barlow, a learned divine and biſhop in the ſeventeenth century, was born in the year 1607, at Langhill, in the pariſh of Orton, and

educated

educated firſt at Appleby-ſchool, and afterwards at Queen's college, Oxford. Having compleated his courſe of academical learning, he was appointed metaphyſic reader in the univerſity; and his lectures were received with the greateſt applauſe. In 1652 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library; and, about five years after, was choſen provoſt of his college. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was nominated one of the commiſſioners for reſtoring the members that had been unjuſtly expelled during Cromwell's uſurpation. About the ſame time he was made Margaret profeſſor of divinity, aad wrote his book, intitled, *the Caſe of Toleration in Matters of Religion.* After the diſcovery of the popiſh plot, he wrote ſeveral learned tracts againſt the Roman Catholic religion; but upon the acceſſion of king James the Second, he expreſſed the warmeſt zeal for the intereſt of that prince, and even publiſhed ſome ſpecious reaſons for reading his majeſty's declaration of indulgence. Nevertheleſs, at the time of the revolution, he readily voted that the king had abdicated the throne, and was as active as any in excluding from their benefices ſuch of the clergy as refuſed to take the oaths to the new government. In a word, he ſeems to have been a timorous, or time-ſerving man; and never to have had any fixed or eſtabliſhed principles. He died October the 8th, 1691, aged eighty-five. Beſides the pieces above-mentioned, he wrote a book, entitled, *The Original of Sinecures:* another, called, *A Survey of the Number of Papiſts within the Province of Canterbury:* a third, named, *A Treatiſe concerncing the Canon Law*; and ſeveral other tracts.

John Barwick, an eminent divine in the ſeventeenth century, was born April the 20th, 1612, at Witherſlack in Weſtmoreland, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he be-

came a fellow. During the courſe of the civil war he adhered to his majeſty, and after the death of his royal maſter, he ſerved his ſon and ſucceſſor, king Charles the Second, with the ſame zeal and fidelity. He was particularly employed in carrying on the ſecret correſpondence of theſe two princes; though his activity in this ſervice expoſed him to a long and ſevere impriſonment in the Tower of London. Here, however, though ſhut up in a dungeon, and otherwiſe treated with the greateſt rigour, yet, by the force of temperance (confining himſelf to a vegetable diet and to the drinking of water) he recovered from a moſt dangerous and inveterate diſtemper. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was offered by his majeſty, as a reward of his merit, firſt the biſhopric of Sodor and Man, and afterwards that of Carliſle; but he refuſed them both, and contented himſelf with the deanery of Durham, together with the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, which he had ſome time before obtained. In 1661 he exchanged the deanery of Durham for that of St. Paul's, London; which laſt, though leſs valuable than the former, he readily accepted, conſcious that his being called to it was ſolely for the ſervice of the church. This new preferment he enjoyed about three years, and dying of a pleuriſy October the 22d, 1664, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Engaged almoſt perpetually in the hurry of an active life, he had little time for ſtudy and contemplation. He wrote, however, a few things, particularly *the Fight, Victory, and Triumph of St. Paul*; and an Account of the Life of Dr. Morton, biſhop of Durham.

Peter Barwick, a learned phyſician in the ſeventeenth century, and younger brother to the above John Barwick, was born in the year 1619, at Witherſlack in Weſtmoreland, and educated at St.

St. John's college, Cambridge. Having finiſhed his courſe of philoſophy, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic; and marrying a relation of archbiſhop Laud, he took a houſe in St. Paul's Church-yard, and became a moſt eminent and ſucceſsful phyſician. Attached, like his brother, to the royal cauſe, he adhered to the crown during the national troubles; and after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed one of the phyſicians in ordinary to his majeſty. Being obliged, by the plague, to leave his houſe in St. Paul's Church-yard, he removed to another near Weſtminſter-abbey; and there he continued to reſide till his death, which happened December the 4th, 1705, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age. He wrote, in very elegant Latin, the life of his brother, the dean; and depoſited a manuſcript copy of it in the library of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Lancelot Addiſon (father of the celebrated Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq;) was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Mauldeſmeaburne, in the pariſh of Croſby-Ravenſworth in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1632. He received his education at the grammar-ſchool of Appleby, and at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was firſt no more than a poor child on the foundation; but diſtinguiſhing himſelf quickly by his lively parts, and his cloſe application to his ſtudies, he obtained the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts; and was one of the Terrae Filii in the act that was celebrated in 1658. On this occaſion, however, his loyalty got the better of his prudence; for he inveighed ſo bitterly againſt the then rulers of the ſtate, that he was obliged to make a recantation, and to aſk pardon on his knees. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed chaplain to the garriſon of Dunkirk, and afterwards to that

of Tangier; and after his return from this laſt place, he became ſucceſſively rector of Milſton, near Ameſbury in Wilts, prebendary of Sarum, dean of Litchfield, and archdeacon of Coventry. He died April the 20th, 1703, and was interred in the cathedral of Litchfield. His works are, 1. An Account of Weſt Barbary. 2. The Preſent State of the Jews. 3. The Primitive Inſtitution. 4. The firſt State of Mahometiſm, &c.

John Smith, an eminent divine in the laſt century, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Lowther in this county, on the 10th of November, 1659. He had his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. His firſt preferment in the church was a minor canonry in the cathedral of Durham, whence he roſe ſucceſſively to be rector of Witton-Gilbert, chaplain to Dr. Grew (afterwards lord Grew) biſhop of Durham, rector of Gateſhead, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Biſhop's Wearmouth; in all which different ſtations he acquitted himſelf with equal prudence and ability. He died July the 30th, 1715, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. Beſides his excellent edition of *Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, he publiſhed ſome ſermons and other tracts.

Joſeph Smith, younger brother to the preceeding, and alſo an eminent divine, was likewiſe born at Lowther in Weſtmoreland, on the 10th day of October, 1670, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford. Having compleated his couſe of academical learning, he was appointed by his god-father, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, deputy-keeper of the Paper-office at Whitehall; and he afterwards attended that gentleman, as his ſecretary, to the treaty of Ryſwick. Upon his return to England, he might have obtained ſeveral other civil preferments; but being naturally of a religi-

ous

ous diſpoſition, and fond of a contemplative life, he devoted himſelf to the ſervice of the church. Accordingly, having taken holy orders, and accumulated his degrees in divinity, he became ſucceſſively rector of Knights-Emham, in the county of Southampton, rector of St. Dionis, Lime-ſtreet, London, chaplain to the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, prebendary of Dunholm, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and prebendary of St. Mary Newington, in that of London. In 1730 he was promoted to the provoſtſhip of Queen's college, Oxford; and in this important ſtation he performed many acts, which were equally beneficial to learning in general, and to that particular ſociety, of which he had the care. He procured from queen Caroline a benefaction of a thouſand pounds towards finiſhing the college-buildings; and had a conſiderable hand in perſuading the lady Elizabeth Haſtings and John Michel, of Richmod in Surry, Eſq; to make thoſe noble foundations, which were by them eſtabliſhed, for the ſupport of fellows and exhibitioners. At length, after having lived to the age of eighty-ſix, with equal honour to himſelf and advantage to the public, he died November 23, 1756, and was interred in the vault of the New chapel in his college.

Edmund Gibſon, a learned and worthy prelate in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was born in the year 1669, at Bampton in Weſtmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Having taken his degrees and entered into orders, he became library keeper and domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whoſe intereſt, joined to his own great merit, he owed all his future promotions. Theſe were, among others, the lectureſhip of St. Martin's in the Fields, the rectory of Stiſted in Eſſex, the rectory of Lambeth, the archdeaconry of Surry, the biſhopric of Lincoln,

Lincoln, and that of London; to which laſt he was advanced in 1723. This high dignity he enjoyed for the ſpace of twenty-five years; and dying at Bath September 6, 1748, he was interred in a family vault in the church-yard of Fulham. His works are numerous. To give a catalogue of them here would greatly exceed our limits. The principal are, his *Tranſlation of Camden's Britannia*; his *Catalogi Librorum Manuſcriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia, in unum collecti*; his *Reliquiae Spelmannianae*; and his *Codex juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani.*

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE, or the county of Wilts, derived its name from Wilton, formerly the principal town in the county. It is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Glouceſterſhite, on the north-eaſt by Berkſhire; on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Hampſhire; on the ſouth by Dorſetſhire; and on the weſt by Somerſetſhire. It extends fifty-four miles in length from north to ſouth, thirty-eight in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and is above one hundred and forty-two in circumference. The Devizes, a market-town, nearly in the center of the county, is eighty-nine miles north-weſt of London.

In the time of the Romans, this county was, according to Camden, inhabited by the Belgae, and it is ſuppoſed that the north part of it was inhabited by the Cangi. Wiltſhire is called by ancient writers Severnia and Provincia Severorum, from Severia, one of the ancient names of Old Sarum. There were in this county three Roman ways, namely, the Foſſe, the Ikening, and a third, upon which ſtands Verlucio, between Aquae Solis and Cunicio, beſides another, which leads through a ſmall part of it from Wincheſter, and falls in with the grand Ikening. The two firſt of theſe were called by the Normans, the Chemini Majores of the Romans, becauſe they traverſed the iſland from ſea to ſea. The Foſſe is very

very viſible, and may be obſerved by every one in its courſe from Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire, for about fourteen miles through this county, when it ſtrikes into Somerſetſhire. Upon it, or as near as the ſtations would admit, are many Roman monuments. The Ikening-ſtreet, which croſſes the Thames at Goring, paſſes through Berkſhire and a corner of Hampſhire, from whence it runs thro' Old Sarum, and then extends to Cranbourn chace, and thence into Dorſetſhire.

A ditch called Wanſdyke is a famous boundary, which runs acroſs Wiltſhire from weſt to eaſt, divides the ſouthern from the northern part of the county, and has been the ſubject of many enquiries. Its name has been generally thought to be a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name Wodeneſdic, Woden's ditch, Woden being a Saxon deity, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Mercury, but the common people have, from this name, entertained the ridiculous opinion, that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wedneſday. Some learned men have derived the name from Wam, which ſignifies white or pale; for as it runs through a chalky country, the rampart muſt of courſe be white, at leaſt, through a good part of its length. Some antiquaries make it a boundary between the Weſt-Saxons and Mercians; but others ſay, it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was ſettled; and this opinion is ſupported by William of Malmeſbury, who ſays, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Woden's dyke. Indeed, ſeveral antiquarians, and particularly Dr. Stukeley, ſuppoſe it to be older than the Roman ſettlement here; becauſe, as the laſt mentioned gentleman obſerves, where the Roman road runs acroſs Wiltſhire, the rampart of this ditch is levelled, in order to make a paſſage for it. The

rampart

rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the ſouth ſide.

In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this county conſtituted a part of the kingdom of the Weſt-Saxons.

The air of Wiltſhire is ſweet and healthy; becauſe it has neither marſhes nor bogs: it is ſharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter.

There is here plenty of water, the county abounding in rivers and ſtreams. The principal of theſe are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Kennet, the Bourne, the Willey, and the Nedder.

The Thames enters the north part of this county from Glouceſterſhire, and winding to the eaſt by ſouth, paſſes by Crekelade, and then winding to the north-eaſt to Caſtle-Eaton, runs to the eaſtward, dividing this county from Glouceſterſhire, and then paſſes into Berkſhire.

The Upper Avon riſes in the middle of the county, near the Devizes, and running ſouthward, paſſes by the city of Saliſbury, where, receiving ſeveral other ſtreams, it proceeds to the ſouth-eaſt by Downton, and from thence flows into Hampſhire.

The Lower Avon riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and entering this county near Malmeſbury, runs ſouth by Chippenham, and then continuing a ſouth and weſt courſe, flows by Bradford, and ſoon after leaving this county, it flows between Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire.

The Kennet riſes near the ſpring of the Upper Avon, and running by Marlborough, flows eaſtward, and enters Berkſhire at Hungerford.

The Bourne riſes a few miles to the north of Luggerſhall, and running ſouth and ſouth-weſt, falls

falls into the Upper Avon, on the eaſt ſide of Saliſbury.

The Willey riſes near Warminſter, and running ſouth-eaſt, paſſes by Hareſbury, and at length, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the weſt ſide of Saliſbury.

The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word Naeddre an adder, alluding to its winding courſe. It riſes not far from Shaftſbury in Dorſetſhire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-eaſt and eaſt, falls into the Willey at Wilton.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Deveril, and the Were.

This county has alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings, particularly one at Chippingham, which riſes in a garden near the river, and at the ſpring head has a briſk ferruginous taſte, and with galls will turn of a claret-colour. A gallon will yield thirty-nine grains of a ſediment of the colour of oker, which has a very brackiſh taſte. It contains a ſtrong ſea ſalt, and a natron combined with iron. It has cured ſcorbutic diſorders, beſides others that are not particularly taken notice of.

At Weſt-Aſhton, a hamlet in the pariſh of Steeple-Aſhton, four miles eaſt of Trowbridge, is a ſpring that yields plenty of water all the year round. It is clear, and will depoſite a ſmall quantity of ſediment, after it has been kept ſeveral months in bottles. It will curdle with ſoap, and lets fall a white grumous ſediment with the ſolution of pot aſhes. A gallon will yield two drams and two ſcruples of a whitiſh ſediment, with a ſaline bitter taſte and warmneſs on the tongue. It is chiefly impregnated with ſea ſalt, nitre, and a little iron, with a ſmall quantity of ſulphur. The water is beſt drank at the fountain head, and three pints prove purging and diuretic.

At Road, a village eight miles north of Bath, is a mineral ſpring, whoſe water has a chalybeate and a ſulphurious taſte and ſmell. A gallon will yield near a dram of a yellow coloured ſediment, that has a ſalt and pungent taſte. The water appears to be impregnated with iron, ſulphur, and a ſtrong native alcali or natron. It is a very gentle purge, and is good in ſcrophulous caſes and diſeaſes of the ſkin; and it will cure ſcorbutic ulcers.

Holt is ſix miles eaſt of Bath, and is of note for its medicinal ſpring, firſt taken notice of in the year 1713. It will let fall a groſs, grumous ſediment with oil of tartar, and when mixed with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, a white cruſty ſubſtance adheres to the ſides of the glaſs. It will not lather with ſoap, but it will ferment with oil of vitriol. With ſyrup of violets it will become greeniſh, and with galls change to a green. Logwood turns it to a deep red, brazil wood to a ſcarlet, and rhubarb to a pale amber colour. A gallon will yield one hundred and ſeventy-ſix grains of very white ſediment, which has a ſaltiſh, bitter taſte, and will grow moiſt in a damp air; but the earthy part is nearly equal to the ſalt. This water principally contains a calcarious nitre, and its operation is more mild than other ſprings of this kind, on account of a large quantity of earthy matter contained in it. In ſmall doſes it is alterative and diuretic; but two quarts will purge pretty briſkly. It will dilute, cool, abſorb and ſtrengthen, and is uſed both externally and internally. Rags, or a ſpunge dipped therein, will cure ſcrophulous ulcers, attended with carious bones, but then it muſt be taken inwardly at the ſame time. It will alſo cure inveterate running ulcers of the legs and other parts, and diſeaſes of the ſkin, attended with great heat and corroſive humours. It is good

for

for ſore eyes, the piles and ulcers of a cancerous nature. It never fails of procuring an appetite, and will ſtrengthen the relaxation of any part.

With reſpect to the face of the country, the northern part abounds with pleaſant riſings and clear ſtreams, forming a variety of beautiful proſpects, and the paſtures are ſaid to have the ſweeteſt graſs in England. The ſouthern part is very rich and fruitful; and the middle, called Saliſbury plain, from the city of Saliſbury in its neighbourhood, chiefly conſiſts of downs, which afford the beſt paſture for ſheep. The ſoil of the hills and downs is, in general, chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with rich meadows and corn-fields. Subterraneous earths, ſtones, and minerals are found here of different kinds. Marle is very plentiful; and near Ameſbury is dug the beſt ſort of tobacco-pipe clay. In the ſouth parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, are exceeding good quarries, where the ſtones are of a remarkable ſize, ſome of them being ſixty feet in length and twelve in thickneſs, without a flaw. As for firing, it was formerly little elſe but wood, in which the north part of the county abounds; but as there are here no coal-pits, firing is ſcarce, though the principal places are ſupplied with coals by the rivers.

The author of the Six weeks Tour obſerves, that the ſoil about the Devizes is generally very good, particularly the graſs-lands, of which there is the greateſt quantity, and in that neighbourhood they ſow all ſorts of grain; but he expreſſes ſome concern that the uſe of oxen is, in a manner, laid aſide. The tract of country from the Devizes to Saliſbury, affords but little that is remarkable in huſbandry: the farms are, in general, extremely large, thoſe of two or three hundred pounds a year they reckon ſmall; and from that rent to

1000 l.

1000 l. a year are common. Many farmers have ſix, ſeven, or eight hundred acres of arable land, and ſome never ſow leſs than five hundred. The flocks of ſheep they keep on Saliſbury plain are the largeſt in England; they run from three and four hundred in number, to three thouſand, belonging to one farmer: they fold them the whole year round, and ſhift the folds every night. No oxen are uſed, but all horſes; and a farmer who keeps a farm of 500 l. a year, has eighteen or twenty horſes, and twenty men and boys all the year, uſing three or four horſes to a plough, who ſcarcely do an acre a day. Their courſe of huſbandry is, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley, and then fallow again, unleſs hops, clover, or ray-graſs are thrown in. Their preparation for wheat is three earths; they ſow three buſhels on an acre, and reap, on a medium, two quarters and a half. They likewiſe plow thrice for barley, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. When they ſow oats they plow but once, throw in five buſhels of ſeed on an acre, and gain, on a medium, five quarters. For peaſe they ſeldom plow above once, ſow four buſhels, and when in rows, hoe them, and reckon two quarters and an half on an acre, a middling crop. They ſow a great many turnips, they plow for them three times, hoe them twice, and uſe them for feeding their ſheep.

The ſame author obſerves, that he never ſaw ſuch good ſheep walks as in this county, the graſs in general being fine paſture, that would turn to prodigious account if converted to the purpoſes of tillage, and even of population; for though Saliſbury plain will admit of great improvements, he met with only one habitation, and that a hut, in travelling twenty miles. "A very little re-"flection, ſays he, will tell us, that ſuch a vaſt "tract of uncultivated land is a public nuſance.

"This

"This plain is as broad as it is long, beſides many irregular breaks into the adjoining cultivated country; therefore, if we calculate the area at a ſquare of twenty-two miles, it will, I am confident, be under the truth. Now, it has been calculated, that all the corn exported from England would annually grow on ſuch a ſquare: what an argument is this for cultivating it! Innumerable are the arguments and clamours againſt exporting ſo much corn; when the cultivation of one ſingle plain would yield nearly the whole; but if with ſtrict deductions, on account of fallow, graſſes, &c. half was only produced, it would, I apprehend, be thought the beſt method of remedying any evils attending exportation. I do not believe there is really an acre of barren land in all this tract; for the ſoil, wherever I remarked it, is a fine light loam, yielding exceeding good graſſes, and would bear as fine corn as any in the world. The common plea in favour of downs and ſheep-walks is the produce of wool; but the moſt exact calculations that can be made, plainly prove the vaſt ſuperiority of arable farms, with a proper proportion of graſſes; nor does the wool of any tract of land, in the employment of manufacturers, by a hundred degrees equal the population attending the plough. What an amazing improvement would it be, to cut this vaſt plain into farms, by incloſures of quick hedges, regularly planted with ſuch trees as beſt ſuited the ſoil. A very different aſpect the country would preſent from what it does at preſent, without a hedge, tree, or hut; and inhabited only by a few ſhepherds and their flocks."

It will not be improper here to obſerve, with reſpect to the roads of this county, that that from Saliſbury

Saliſbury to Romſey is remarkably good, and formed in the following manner: they firſt lay a foundation of large ſtones, which they level with ſmaller ones; then make a layer of chalk, on that gravel; and laſtly, another of ſifted gravel, exceeding fine, and in ſome places tending towards a ſand. This road is, for many miles, as level, as firm, and as free from looſe ſtones, as the fineſt garden walk; and yet it is paſſed by abundance of waggons, though there is ſcarce the print of a wheel to be ſeen upon it for miles, and hardly a looſe ſtone, at which a horſe can ſtumble, for nineteen miles from Saliſbury.

The moſt remarkable plants growing wild in this county are the following.

Yellow-berried holly, *Agrifolium baccis luteis.* Found by Wardour caſtle, belonging to the lord Arundel.

Sweet-ſcented female fern, *Filix foemina odorata.* In the foreſt of Saverneck, belonging to the marquiſs of Hertford.

Long trailing dog-graſs, *Gramen caninum ſupinum longiſſimum.* At Maddington, nine miles from Saliſbury, which will fatten hogs, there is ſome of twenty-five feet long.

Water knot graſs, *Gramen geniculatum aquaticum majus & minus*, Park. Both the greater and leſſer ſort found, the greater about Wilton, and in a great meadow at the Town's End, and the leſſer at Warminſter.

Creſs-rocket, *Naſturtium ſylveſtre erucae affine*, C. B. On Saliſbury plain.

Solomon's-ſeal, *Polygonatum vulgare*, Park. In a buſhy cloſe belonging to Alderbury parſonage, near Clarendon-park, two miles from Saliſbury.

Dwarf

Dwarf Engliſh Solomon's-ſeal, *Polygonatum humile Anglicum*, D. Robert. In many of the woods of this county.

Ladies mantle, *Stellaria*, or *Sanicula major*. In many paſtures, and by the ſides of woods.

The principal manufactures of this county are the beſt ſort of Engliſh broad-cloths, both white and dyed.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

END of the NINTH VOLUME.